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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

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☞ With the view of encouraging the getting-up of clubs for the Weekly Journal, we propose giving on the 1st of January, 1858, to the person who will send us

600 subscribers, a Gold Lever Watch, worth $150
500 do do do do do $125
400 do do do do do $100
300 do do do do do $75
200 do do do do do $50
100 do the Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $15.
75 subscribers, the Country-Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $10.

To prevent a mistake, we will thank whoever competes for the above prizes to send us a written receipt, stating the number of subscribers sent, which receipt will be signed and returned, and on the 1st of January, 1858, must be returned to us. A strict compliance with our published rates is required.

Sample papers will be sent to any one requiring them.

The friends who have sent us clubs since the 1st of January, 1857, can compete for the premiums now offered, and we will credit them with the number of subscribers sent us.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CAPT. RYNDERS.—The New York Courier & Enquirer of last Thursday makes these just and forcible remarks upon the administration's appointment of the notorious Capt. Isaiah Rynders as marshal of New York:

> The new Administration is rapidly developing its character. The appointment of Isaiah Rynders to the post of U. S. Marshal for this district is an expressive fact. No man in this city has been more zealously devoted to the fillibusters, and more intimately mixed up in their doings than this inevitable Isaiah. He was the leading spirit in the great fillibuster meeting in the Tabernacle two months ago, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the interference of the general government against sending recruits and arms to Walker, and defying its authority. This man, still fresh from his labors to bring the neutrality laws into contempt and to frustrate their execution, is now made the chosen agent of the Administration to carry them into effect and make good their authority. The most important and responsible marshalship in the whole country is now to be assumed by one who has distinguished himself as a most active confederate of the fillibusters, against whom he would, were the laws vindicated, have most frequent occasion to discharge his official duties. Now, how shall this be construed? What has impelled the new Administration to commit an act of such gross impropriety? It may be said that there was a necessity of rewarding so serviceable a file leader of the subterranean division of the party as Isaiah Rynders has proved. This is true, according to the party's established policy; but why was this particular post assigned him? There are other rewards which might have been given him without any particular inappropriateness; but why this, from which all his antecedents would properly and justly debar him?
>
> The only fair answer is, that the Administration has a fillibusterish proclivity, and that it has selected the reward with particular reference to the manner in which its recipient would naturally employ it. We know of no man from whom, as marshal, a more gentle and lax execution of the laws against the fillibusters might be expected than Isaiah Rynders; and therein he is, in the estimation of this Administration, we are entitled to presume, particularly qualified for the place. This presumption gains additional strength from the fact that George Saunders, who has been as closely identified with the operations against Cuba as has Isaiah Rynders with the operations against Central America, has been simultaneously selected over many competitors to fill another Federal office in this city of very considerable importance. In view of such appointments, it is impossible that Ostend Circular memories should not revive. They are acts which are perfectly in keeping with the lax doctrines of that remarkable manifesto to which Mr. Buchanan put his hand three years ago. They cannot be reconciled with that jealousy for the honor of the laws which guided the early Presidents in their selection of the laws' officers. They denote a sad degeneracy, and are an evil omen.

Unquestionably the appointment of Rynders to the office of U. S. Marshal indicates that the Administration does not intend to have the laws against fillibusterism enforced, for it is well known, that, when President Pierce only a very few months ago ordered the arrest of a fillibustering expedition in New York, destined to Nicaragua, Capt. Rynders, at a meeting of the rabble friendly to the fillibusters, denounced Pierce and his Administration in the most vituperative and contemptuous terms, swearing fiercely that the men enlisted for Walker's army should go in defiance of the Government. And, through the aid of Rynders and others like him, they *did* go.

President Buchanan's appointment of this vulgar denouncer of Mr. Pierce to the U. S. Marshalship was grossly disrespectful to his Democratic predecessor, but we do not object to it on *that* account. We do not object to it even on the ground of its being an endorsement of fillibusterism and a free charter to the fillibusters so much as we do on the ground of its being the setting of the signet of Government approbation upon villainy, blackguardism, rowdyism, and infamy generally. Notoriously, Capt. Rynders, for the last twenty years, has been the most prominent and active ruffian and scoundrel in the whole country. After the perpetration of grand larceny in New Orleans, where he was known as the worst of blacklegs, he took refuge in the midst of kindred characters in New York; and there has scarcely been a mob outrage in that city within the memory of our people, in which he has not been a leader. There has been no election there in which he and his band of atrocious miscreants, known as the Empire Club, have not, with bludgeons in their hands, bowie-knives in their bosoms, and pistols and slung-shot in their pockets, taken possession of numerous polls and knocked down, beaten, cut, and shot such as attempted to vote in opposition to their party.

There is not in New York a gentleman of any party, who would not feel that his threshold would be defiled by being crossed by Capt. Rynders. And yet President Buchanan for partisan purposes takes up this vile and polluted wretch and appoints him to one of the best and most honorable offices in that city. We say that his administration is thereby disgraced, and he shows himself unworthy to be the dispenser of the offices of Government. The rising generation, if not the risen generation, should be taught by example as well as by precept that high honors are the rewards of virtuous and well-spent lives. What must be the effect upon the minds and hearts of the youth of the nation when they behold the high offices of the Republic bestowed upon the most notorious rascals—especially if the act be passed over in silence or shamelessly applauded by a great political party!

☞There is no little curiosity to know what sort of course will be taken by Gov. Walker in Kansas. Everybody understands that he is as much a fillibuster as his Nicaragua namesake, but his views and intentions as to Kansas affairs are not generally understood at all. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, a free Kansas paper, says:

> I urged, in conversation to-day with a gentleman who stands high in Mr. Buchanan's confidence, his identification with the ultra Southern interest as an objection to his appointment. "You do not know," said he, "of whom you are talking. I predict that, if Mr. Walker goes to Kansas, he will unravel the whole Atchison web, and pave the way for the admission of Kansas as a free State in such a manner that the mouths of those who have heretofore sympathized with border ruffians will be effectually and forever stopped."

It cannot be known what a man will do till he has been tried. Probably the administration of Gov. Walker will cause a great deal of very wicked swearing in some quarter or other.

☞An anonymous writer in one of the city papers, who assumes to be the especial defender of Roman Catholic institutions, has had the hardihood to deny the charges made in our columns a few days ago in regard to the Nazareth Convent. We shall take measures to obtain the proof by which to establish the charges so conclusively as to satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the vaunted gentleness, humility, and impartiality of Roman Catholic scholastic institutions are assumed only for the purpose of concealing insidious attempts to win young and unsuspecting Protestants to the practices of Romanism.

> It is stated in a letter to the New York Daily News that the Administration has determined to dispense with Brigham Young as soon as his commission expires.
> *Albany Statesman.*

But why should the Administration suffer Brigham Young to remain in the office he so horribly disgraces until the expiration of his commission? Does the Administration intend to treat all miscreants in office with equal indulgence, or must the old Mormon scoundrel and blackguard be made an object of most especial forbearance?

MEN WITH TAILS.—Robert Walsh, Esq., concludes one of his recent letters from Paris to the New York Journal of Commerce with the following interesting reference to the present state of information upon this subject:

> The Count de Castelnau, one of the most celebrated and active travelers and explorers of this age, and personally well known and highly esteemed in the United States, is now engaged in inquiries in Egypt and the adjacent regions. You may remember that some sensation was excited on both sides of the Atlantic by an account first brought from Abyssinia of a *caudated* race of negroes—men and women with short tails. M. de Castelnau, when in Brazil, sought some testimony on the subject from the imported slaves of different countries and tribes of the East, and received information which inclined him to the affirmative. He recently visited the Red Sea and the adjacent territories, "mainly for the purpose of procuring some evidence respecting the famous Niamniams, or negroes with a caudal appendix." At Suez he had heard much that favored the story, but what he learned in his excursions to the Red Sea amounted to no more than the certainty of an old tradition and a general impression among the blacks of the interior. He is left in doubt whether the case be not entirely mythical or simple hearsay. So the theory of Lord Monboddo is not yet confirmed nor likely to be.

Lord Monboddo, our readers may remember, was a learned and able though eccentric Scotchman of the last century, who, among other fantastic speculations, put forth the theory that monkeys are Embryonic men, and men only fully developed monkeys. He also advocated the existence of satyrs and mermaids, and gave the rein to his speculative faculties generally. Mr. Walsh's allusion to him is of course merely playful, as even the discovery of caudated men would leave his whimsical theory where it found it.

☞A voluminous and very comprehensive report has recently been published by the Railroad Commissioners of New York. Amongst other interesting statistics contained in it are the following: That the dividends paid on the completed roads throughout the State average four to eight per cent. on the aggregate capital stock; that the double track laid is equal to nearly one-fourth of the whole length of the roads, and the sidings to one-eighth; that the total number of locomotive engines is seven hundred and thirty-five, of passenger and baggage cars nine hundred, freight cars seven thousand and five hundred, and persons employed eighteen thousand and twelve; that of the whole number of persons killed eight per cent. were passengers, thirty-one per cent. employees, and sixty-one per cent. neither passengers nor employees; and that four-fifths of the passengers killed and one-third of those injured suffered in consequence of their own imprudence. A comparison of the safety of railroad traveling on the roads of New York and those of Great Britain during the last four years, shows that there were a greater number of passengers killed and a less number injured upon our roads in proportion to the number carried than upon those in Great Britain.

A SLANDER CORRECTED.—The Hon. George Eustis, Jr., of Louisiana, an old Democrat, joined the American party two or three years ago. Some Democratic letter-writers have lately been calumniating him. One of them says, "he has made full confession of his sins, and has again been received into the bosom of his former political mother." There is not one word of truth in the assertion. We have a direct assurance from one of Mr. Eustis's most intimate personal and political friends, that he would not for any consideration desert the party or the principles for which he has so manfully fought. For so young a member of Congress, he has already achieved a great national reputation. His constituents will send him back to Washington almost by acclamation.

☞Any lady, who thoroughly understands all the English and ornamental branches and music and has good vocal qualifications and can give first-rate testimonials of her ability as a teacher, can hear of a situation, if she would like to go to Texas, and engage to remain there a couple of years. Our Texas friends think that one 25 or 30 years old would be more likely to please than one younger.

A SCREW LOOSE.—The resignation of the Attorney General of Virginia has already been announced. The Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from Lieutenant-Governor E. W. McComas, in which, after vindicating himself from certain slanderous reports, he announces his determination to resign his position. There certainly must be a screw loose somewhere in the Old Dominion.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—It will be seen by our report of the police proceedings that James McMullen and Milus West have been committed to prison without the privilege of bail to answer for the murder of George Keller. They will probably be tried at the May term of the Circuit Court.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER IN ST. LOUIS.—*Several Lives Lost.*—The telegraph has informed us of an explosion of powder in St. Louis last Friday night, and now we have the details in the Republican of Saturday:

> Yesterday afternoon about half past 6 o'clock, the persons in the immediate vicinity of Main and Chestnut streets were startled by an explosion. It came from the building used as the gun manufactory of T. G. Albright, No. 25 Main street, three doors north of Chestnut. The explosion was so violent in its character that it had scarcely died away before the brick walls on the east and west ends of the building came down with a terrific crash, and the whole building was soon enveloped in flames.
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> The suddenness of the explosion was attended by loss of life and the maiming and burning of several. One man, supposed to be a German, was picked up dead upon the sidewalk immediately in front of the store. Another man by the name of Custer, was in the store at the time, making a purchase of a pistol. He was with some difficulty rescued from the burning mass, his face, hands, and portions of his body being badly burned. He is a farmer and a resident of St. Charles county, and was in the store in company with a Mr. Myers, also a resident of that county, who has not been seen since, and who, it is feared, was lost, and now lies buried in the ruins.
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> Mr. William Albright, made a narrow escape, and was snatched from the ruins, his face, head, and hands being severely burned, and being otherwise injured by the falling bricks and timbers. Although his injuries are very severe, they are not considered dangerous. Mr. Custer was afterwards conveyed to the Sister's Hospital. It is feared that he has received some internal injuries, and his condition for the time being may be considered critical.
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> The southern portion of the building was occupied by E. F. Kraft & Co., hardware merchants, and was separated from the gun-store by a wooden partition. This, of course, was lost in the general wreck. Mr. Kraft, who was in his store at the time, was badly hurt in the back and other portions of his body by the falling timbers.
>
> So great was the concussion produced by the explosion that the window-glass in the neighborhood was in some instances shattered. Almost all the glass in front of the banking-house of Bogy, Miltenberger, & Co., which stood immediately opposite, was broken. The barrels of a shot-gun were thrown through their window, together with a wooden beam or scantling several feet in length, which did some damage to their furniture in the counting-room, and several game-bags were also thrown into their establishment, one of which was not injured in the slightest manner.
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> A drayman who was passing along the street at the time was thrown off his dray several feet.
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> The basement story of the building on Commercial street was occupied by Sanborn & Charleville as their meat depot, and by McKay & Hood, produce dealers, both of which shared in the ruin.
>
> A young man in the employment of Mr. Albright, whose name we did not learn, is among the lost.
>
> Upon conversing with several persons, last evening, we ascertained that at the time the parties were in the gun-store, examing the pistols, one of the weapons was accidentally discharged, and its contents went into a drawer containing a large lot of percussion caps and cannister powder, and the explosion followed immediately.

TOBACCO PLANTS KILLED.—The Richmond Whig has received the following letter from an intelligent planter residing near Milton, N. C.:

> The tobacco plants, as far as I have heard from, are generally killed. I have information from Halifax, Pittsylvania, and Charlotte counties, in Virginia, and Caswell, Person, and Granville, North Carolina, and it appears they are almost entirely killed, except in a few beds covered with hog hair, which is said to prevent the "throwing up" of the land, and to impart a good deal of warmth. As a consequence, these beds have been partially preserved. For once, seed are said to be really scarce, on account of the lateness of the last year's crop and the early frost rendering the seed immature.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

Kansas Affairs—The Governorship—The Subsidence of the Pressure—Dissatisfaction—Rotation, etc.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1857.

Notwithstanding the "terrific" pressure upon the President and the members of his Cabinet, by hordes of place-hunters, the administration has consumed much time in the discussion of matters relating to the Territory of Kansas. From accounts deemed to be reliable, the inhabitants are in an extremely unsettled and feverish condition, and hence it becomes important for the Federal authorities to act with the utmost circumspection.

Ex-Governor Geary, although the contrary has been positively stated, has no wish to resume the official functions which he has resigned; nor is it probable the Administration is solicitous to secure his services; for it is a truth, upon which you may rely with confidence, that the Hon. Robert J. Walker has been tendered the appointment; but he has not yet either accepted or declined the honor (with all of its attendant responsibilities). The telegraph, however, will inform you of the result in advance of any communication from me by letter; and hence it is unnecessary for me to express any opinion, in advance, upon that subject.

Those New York politicians—a hungry pack, enough to make two full military companies—have departed, after more than a week's sojourn in this metropolis. The appointments for that city are in favor of the "Hards," and a relative of ex-Senator Dickinson, a big gun of that section of the Democracy, has received a fat office. The "Softs" are, as a consequence, chap-fallen; and despair and disappointment were so plainly perceptible in their countenances as to afford an unfailing index relative to their factional proclivities. Jubilant, extravagantly elated were their rivals; and, in the celebration of their victory, additional bumpers were drunk!

The President would be, indeed, entitled to the appellation of "wonderful," had he the power to satisfy even one tithe of the office-seekers. The dispensation of the patronage of the Government, instead of being confined to those best fitted to discharge the public duties, has always been too much influenced by party considerations; but not more so now than heretofore. The people at large want and will be satisfied with a wise administration of affairs. The losers have no remedy. They must submit.

The doctrine of "rotation" is to be confined to the principal offices, and not to the mere clerks and messengers and laborers, in the several departments of the Government, as not a few persons erroneously suppose. To see the immense crowds besieging the heads, one would suppose that employment is scarce in the States, and that the idle indulge mistaken views as to the ability of the Government to employ the services of them all.

Some of the Senators are still in the city on office-seeking business for their friends; and, among them, Judge Douglas is exercising much influence. Several ex-members of the House are pressing themselves for place, having no definite situations in view, but wishing to obtain something "respectable and creditable." VERITAS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC DESPOTISM IN LOUISIANA.—The ruinous and reckless course of the Democratic party has never been more signally exemplified than in the late action of the Louisiana Legislature in regard to the New Orleans election law. As partisans, we could congratulate the Americans of that State upon the adoption, by their opponents, of a measure, the consequences of which cannot fail to crush the Democratic party in Louisiana; but, as good citizens, we sincerely deplore this ruthless attack upon the constitutional rights of free-born Americans.

The Governor and Legislature of Louisiana have enacted a most infamous election bill, designed not to secure justice and popular right, but to overawe the independent voters of New Orleans, who have determined to submit no longer to be ostracised by the horde of foreign ruffians, by whom, until the organization of the American party, all the elections in that city were completely controlled. What will the American nation think of the policy of appointing armed minions of any political party, clothing them with despotic powers, and turning them loose on election day to browbeat and drive off from the polls by violence the legal voters of the opposing party? This *has been done* by the ultra Democratic Governor and Legislature of Louisiana, and a similar attempt would probably be made by our Kentucky Democracy, if they had the power, to tyrannize over the gallant Americans of Louisville.

A brief summary of this bill may be interesting to our readers. Instead of voting in precincts, according to the proximity of the voter, the Democratic wiseacres of the Louisiana Legislature have decreed that voters shall cast their votes in such precincts in each ward as may be designated by the alphabetical commencement of their names, so that Mr. Jones, residing in one extreme of a ward, cannot vote there, but must go to the other end, where Mr. Smith may be similarly situated. A superintendent of elections, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, and four assistants, with salaries of $1,000 each, are to be appointed by the Governor. These partisan appointees of an intensely Democratic Executive are clothed with absolute control over the citizens of New Orleans on election day. They can make arrests of any persons whom they may consider offenders and detain them in prison until the election is over. If resisted, they have power to call out the whole militia of the State as a special police, each person so serving being *entitled to $10 a day*, and any person refusing to serve being subjected to a fine of $500, and, in default of payment, to be confined sixty days in the parish prison, &c. All the expenses of this monstrous usurpation of power are to be saddled upon the citizens of New Orleans against their consent.

Does any one doubt what would be the result, if an attempt should be made to enforce this law? Armed with legal authority, the myrmidons of Gov. Wickliffe would either imprison or drive from the polls the mass of their opponents, and the superintendents would be nothing but miserable tools of their party. But, thank heaven! the people of Louisiana have inherited some of the virtues of our revolutionary fathers, and they are not yet quite prepared to submit to any dictators who may wish to make slaves of them. This law can never be enforced until the last American has been cut down in defence of his rights, and we are inclined to think that Gov. Wickliffe will have his hands full, when he seeks to exercise such tyranny over his political opponents. Not one of the New Orleans papers, except the Courier, was in favor of this bill, and honest Democrats are loud and earnest in their condemnation of it.

If, as some of the Democracy say, the Americans of New Orleans have used violence and allowed ruffians to control their councils, all of which is strenuously denied, the panacea which the Democratic Governor and Legislature seek to employ can result only in far more vindictive feelings and more serious collisions. In its practical operation one party or the other must be annihilated. The tendency of the modern Democracy is decidedly toward absolute despotism. They are prompt to take advantage of any radical defects which exist in the constitution of a State to exercise their power for the promotion of party success. The constitution of Louisiana is radically defective in some particulars.

It has been construed by the Democratic party that now controls the State to give to the Legislature arbitrary power to remove any officer elected by the people and to appoint another in his place. The Democratic party has already, upon several occasions, availed itself of this construction of the constitutional power of the Legislature to remove from office, for no other cause than that of their being members of the American party, State and municipal officers elected by the people, and to put in their places violent Democratic partisans who were peculiarly obnoxious to the people that were thus summarily and tyrannically disfranchised. An American lawfully elected sheriff of New Orleans by a majority of the popular votes of the voters of that city was thus ousted from his office and a Democrat placed therein by this usurpation of arbitrary power. The American Representatives of the city of New Orleans, although they held legal certificates of election to the State Legislature, were summarily deprived of their seats by the exercise of this infamous tyranny, and pliant tools of the Democratic party were foisted upon the people of New Orleans as their Representatives. Although the city of New Orleans comprises about one-half of the white population of the State, the counties have a large majority in the Legislature, and, while the city is largely American, the Democracy have managed to obtain the control in a majority of the counties, and this Democratic majority has undertaken to deprive the city of the Representatives which it has chosen and to pass special laws of the most infamous, outrageous, and tyrannous character for its government. Imitating the ruthless tyranny of the Spanish Inquisition under Ignatius Loyola, this Democratic Legislature has assumed to itself the power to disfranchise, to imprison, and to murder all who do not make a confession of Democratic faith, and has provided for the appointment of unscrupulous partisans to execute the decrees of its despotic tribunal. The agents of the terrible inquisition in the days of its greatest power, or the *Gens d'Armes* of France, armed with the *lettre de cachet* when that instrument of absolute and fearful despotism was allowed, were never clothed with such absolute and terrible power as, by this infamous election bill, are conferred upon the agents of an unscrupulous Democratic Executive to carry out the purposes of the ruthless, reckless, rule-or-ruin Democratic party of Louisiana.

We are not familiar with the provisions of the charter of the city of New Orleans, but we cannot suppose that the provisions of this election bill are consistent with the chartered privileges of the people of that city. Their municipal charter is null and of no effect, it is a dead letter upon the statute book, if the State Legislature is permitted, in its arbitrary discretion, to remove from office those who have been elected by the popular vote of the city and to put in their places, against the wishes and the earnest protestations of the citizens, pliant tools of the dominant political party in the State.

The object of the Louisiana Democracy is to take away from the people the right of suffrage whenever its opponents have the majority, and to centralize all power and patronage in the Democratic Executive of the State. They have outraged all propriety, all sense of justice and equality, by taking away from the people of New Orleans the election of their own constables and authorizing their appointment by the Governor. The next scene in this shocking drama of political despotism will perhaps be the arbitrary confiscation of the property of prominent American citizens of the State, and its division among those of the Democratic partisans who have been most zealous in the execution of the decrees of this tyrannical Democratic tribunal and most active in hunting down its political opponents.

Honest Democrats throughout the land will stand aghast at this infamous usurpation of despotic power in the name of Democracy in Louisiana. They will begin to see to what extremes of cruelty, injustice, and hellish tyranny the insanity of Democratic partisanship tends to lead them, and they will shrink with horror and with loathing from the foul thing that, in the once sacred name of Democracy, seeks to perpetrate such heinous outrages and wrest from a free-born people their dearest privileges and to build up in their midst an execrable despotism of which they may themselves one day become the miserable victims.

POOR FELLOWS.—The mission to Berlin is said to have been offered by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Jas. B. Clay of Kentucky and declined by him; it is said to have been subsequently offered to Mr. Pratt of Maryland, but not accepted. It is also reported in Democratic circles that these tenders of this mission to such nondescript politicians, known as "Old-line-Whig-Buchanan men," were made with the distinct previous understanding that they were to be declined. When Mr. Buchanan assumed the Presidential chair, the policy of dispensing the offices exclusively among the *Democrats* had already been determined upon, but this new "bargain and corruption" scheme has doubtless been concocted by the wily brain, fertile in such expedients, for the purpose of propitiating the quandam Whigs who had forgotten their whiggery in the foul embraces of the wanton Democracy whom they once delighted in hating.

If it is true that this Berlin mission is thus hawked about from one Old-line-Whig Democrat to another with the express understanding that it is to be declined merely as a ruse to blind the poor fellows who have abandoned their principles and gone over to the enemy to be on the winning side, it is indeed a sad and humiliating spectacle for the nation, and more disgraceful to the Administration that resorts to such petty meanness to retain favor with one of its factions than to the men who lend themselves to such an arrangement to prop up the Administration.

☞It is supposed that the Tehauntepec route, through Mexico, will be able to command nearly the whole California travel next season. N. Orleans will control the route. According to information from Washington there is no doubt that the Postmaster-General will contract with the company for the transportation of the United States mails.

The Company is in the market at New Orleans for a loan.

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY AGAIN.—The statements and contradictions respecting this treaty seem to be endless. The National Intelligencer, habitually wary in such matters, republished the other day from the New York Tribune what purported to be a correct copy of the treaty as amended by the Senate, and we supposed that at last we had obtained an authentic statement of the case as it is. Scarcely, however, had this supposed draft of the amended treaty appeared in the columns of the Intelligencer, when the Washington correspondent of the New York Express announced upon "direct authority" that it was all a mistake, inasmuch as the treaty bearing the sanction of the Executive, and already on its way to England, was not only different in form from the treaty as amended by the Senate, but radically different in substance, and intimated, furthermore, that the draft in the Intelligencer wasn't even a copy of the treaty as it came from the Senate. And now the Washington correspondent of the New York Times declares with equal confidence that the Executive made no alterations whatever in the treaty, but simply dispatched it to England in the shape imposed upon it by the Senate.

Amidst these conflicting assertions, it is impossible to say what is the fact, or even to guess at with any reasonable chance of guessing it. In this state of uncertainty it is of course perfectly idle to speculate on the probability of England's acceptance or non-acceptance of the treaty. Its fate is necessarily as unknown as its provisions.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Two young persons, Albert Wood and a girl named Shaw, have been living at the house of Wm. Clark, near Auburn, N. Y., for a year past. A few days since Wood entered the room where Mrs. Clark and Miss Shaw were sitting. He had a pistol in his hand, and commenced loading it. He tried a ball and found it too small; Miss Shaw volunteered to procure a "patch" for it. She did so. The "patch" was not large enough and she procured another, and then the pistol was loaded.

Wood then said, "What shall I shoot?" Some one said, "Shoot into the wood-box." He replied, "I won't do that." Mrs. Clark exclaimed, "Don't fire in the house. If you are going to shoot, go out of doors and do it." At this moment Miss Shaw cried out, "If you want to shoot, *shoot me, and shoot me so that I won't kick more than once!*"

He turned towards her, deliberately, and placed the muzzle of the pistol against her breast and fired! The ball entered her body just below the heart, and she fell to the floor with a shriek.

Wood then immediately shot himself and fell dead. There is no explanation of this double tragedy, but it is the presumption that it was the result of a mutual determination on the part of both the actors in it.

ARABIAN STEEDS.—There is a touch of poetry and romance in the caption of our paragraph. The idea of far and wide-spreading deserts—of Bedouin tribes—of tent life—of homes upon horseback—of all the concomitants of the Orient, and the prophet—all these are mingled in any allusion to the fast friend of the Arab—his horse.

But we design being practical and prosaic. Yesterday at Mr. Heinsohn's stables we visited the stud of Mr. Keene Richards, of this State, who has imported, in order to improve our stock, seven of the finest blooded animals that can be purchased in the East. It is the purpose of Mr. R. to try effectually this experiment, and he desires that Kentucky shall be the first recipient of any benefit that may accrue therefrom.

These beautiful animals have but recently arrived from Syria, and are to be conveyed to the residence of Mr. R., in Georgetown, Scott county.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.—There is no denying that some of the Administration's New York appointments are infamous. They are such as no honest Administration could have made. The New York Day-Book, an accredited organ of the Pierce Administration in New York city, thus speaks of them:

> These appointments are not so bad as they might have been, though wherein they could have been worse it is somewhat difficult to perceive. Emanuel B. Hart is little better than Anson Herrick, and Isaiah Rynders is not as bad as Lewis Baker or Tom Hyer, so that Mr. Howell Cobb, whose hand we understand was at work in this thing, did not burrow quite so low as he might have done. As for Fowler, Mr. Buchanan could not have gone far enough in this nation to have done worse.

What sort of appointments must those be, which even a prominent Democratic organ feels constrained to speak of in such terms as these!

☞A shooting affair occurred on board the steamer St. Lawrence on Friday, when some distance below St. Louis. It appears that a passenger named Wm. F. Clark, of New York city, while at the supper table, said to a fellow passenger "that the boys on the boat were d—d saucy." This was overheard by the second steward, Nolen, who asked Clark "what he said," and the expression was repeated, whereupon the steward assaulted Clark, who was in his chair at the table, and struck him several blows in the face with his fist, and retreated towards the pantry, and while retreating was fired upon by Clark, who drew a revolver, three barrels of which took effect. Clark was committed to jail in St. Louis. The steward had several wounds, none, however, of which are considered dangerous.

SPRING EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society gives notice, through the Rev. W. McLain, its financial secretary, that the ship Mary Caroline Stevens will sail from Baltimore the 1st and from Norfolk the 5th of May next, and will touch at all the ports in Liberia. Application for freight and cabin and steerage passage should be made immediately to the Colonization office. It is not designed to take in any freight at Norfolk; the ship will only touch there for passengers and their luggage. The ship is now on her return voyage to Baltimore, and may be looked for almost daily.

☞A correspondent, under the signature of "Versus," sends us a communication against Free Masonry and all secret societies. He seems to think, that, if he cannot get his communication published, the only reason must be that the press of the country is not free but muzzled. We can assure him that the simple reason why we reject a great many communications sent to us is that we can fill our paper with articles, in our opinion, more interesting, more just in their views, and more calculated to do good. Would our press be free if we were compelled to publish whatever any one chose to send us, whether we liked it or not?

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—The Evansville Journal contains an account of the destruction of the house of Rev. Mr. Martin, at Petersburg, Ind. The family had scarcely time to escape from the building in their night clothes. Everything the house contained was consumed by the ravaging element. A little daughter, only six years of age, was taken from her bed in the bewilderment of half awakened slumbers, and carried from the house, and left for a moment in the scene of confusion to herself, and by some strange infatuation or distraction of her infantile faculties, she rushed back into the flames, and perished amid the falling timbers of the building.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on hand a very large number of communications, many of them well written upon interesting subjects, but we are unable to find room for them as fast as they are received.

We wish to impress upon correspondents the necessity of condensing as much as possible what they have to say. If they expect their communications to be published, they should write only upon subjects of some importance, and then write as briefly as they can and do justice to the subject, and *invariably upon only one side of the paper.*

☞It is said that the Delaware Indians are by far the richest community in the world. They number in all some nine hundred souls, men, women, and children; and, supposing a family to consist of five persons, the average wealth of the families is $22,220. We presume there is a due proportion of nice young squaws among them, and we mention the subject that our fortune-hunters may know where to direct their interesting attentions.

☞We are told, that, in the political campaign in Mississippi, in which Gov. Poindexter stumped the State under the Palmetto flag as the advocate of South Carolina nullification, Mr. Rob't J. Walker took the flag of the Union as his standard, wore it around his waist, and, in that costume, denounced disunion as treason in every important town and village. For that we accord much honor to him.

> In Winchester Center, Ct., there has not been a death in one and a half years, and but two or three deaths in three years. The village is surrounded by 150 smoking coalpits, and besides there is no physician in the place.
> *Albany Statesman.*

We do not see what need there could possibly be for doctors where there is so much smoke to cure the folks.

> Obtaining no aid from us, the Mexican government must crumble to pieces, and her overthrow is only the beginning of the end of a movement which must result in the extinction of all the effete broken down South American republics. Governments which have no self-sustaining power must always go to ruin at last.—*New York Herald.*

Then what is the use of attempting to prop them up by external aid?

☞Capt. Rynders says that Mr. Buchanan's administration will certainly be popular. He is no prophet, though his name *is* Isaiah.

☞The people of Barren county have subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to construct a railroad from Glasgow to the Louisville and Nashville road.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY AT KEOKUK.—Mr. Thos. B. Walker, late of this city, has opened an office in Keokuk, to transact a general agency business. He will attend to the sale of lands, collections, &c. Mr. Walker is very well known here, and, therefore, needs no recommendation from us to our citizens.

☞The extraordinary and very revolting policy of the administration in respect to its own party is thus spoken of by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times:

> WASHINGTON, March 24, 1857.
>
> The agony is over. The Democracy have pillaged their own camp. Democratic heads have fallen into Democratic baskets. New York has at last been settled, and much to the discomfort of anxious waiters on Providence, who have kept up a commotion at Willard's for weeks, and rejoiced over anticipations doomed to be disappointed. The administration has distinctly made itself a party to the internal strifes by joining a faction, and that faction the one of acknowledged weakness. There is an unmistakable significance, too, in the fact of deliberate disparagement of the preceding Administration, and of the manifest preference of Mr. Dickinson and his friends over those of Gov. Marcy.

THE CHINESE WAR IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Our readers are aware that Lord Palmerston has declined to treat the passage of Mr. Cobden's resolutions in the House of Commons as an unqualified act of censure upon the Government, and, instead of resigning his office, as such an act of censure would confessedly have rendered decorous and proper, has determined rather to refer the question to the people at the earliest suitable period. His lordship, in short, has resolved to appeal from the somewhat vague and ambiguous decision of the House to the direct and plain judgment of the country. In this we think he displays the unfailing sagacity and ready pluck that undoubtedly constitute his chief hold on the British public. The step is unmistakably Palmerstonian.

Of course it promises to be successful. It would not be Palmerstonian if it didn't. A brief glance at the grounds of this expectation will not only vindicate the propriety of his lordship's course, but show that the vote on Mr. Cobden's resolutions was really a matter of very little significance. The customary resignation of a British Ministry upon an adverse vote in the House of Commons rests upon the assumption that a vote of this sort implies a want of confidence on the part of the people, and that accordingly any further continuance in office would be factious and clearly detrimental to the harmony and welfare of the public councils. When, however, this assumption is effectually canceled by the circumstances of the vote, it manifestly loses its virtue as an act of deliberate public condemnation, and leaves the Ministry at liberty to properly resign or not at their discretion. Such cases, though rare, are not extraordinary, and the present is unquestionably one of them.

It was obvious at the opening of Parliament that the diverse and essentially antagonistic sections of the opposition would coalesce at any moment on almost any question for the sake of compassing the defeat of Palmerston. The first and most critical trial was made on the question of the budget, and resulted in the complete and decisive triumph of the Ministry in both houses. With this emphatic endorsement of the general policy of the Government the opposition should have been content, and doubtless would have been if, while instead of private motives had controlled [illegible]. But the overthrow of Palmerston was [illegible] an object to be relinquished [illegible]. This was made on the [illegible] Chinese war, with the equivocal [illegible] mentioned. In the House of Lords, it should be noted, the triumph of the Ministry, even on this question, was clear and decided, and their partial defeat in the House of Commons was produced only by sheer Parliamentary art, since no candid person can read Mr. Cobden's resolutions without feeling that they were framed with exclusive reference to the combination of all shades of the opposition in what might haply have the air and effect of a condemnation of the Government. The language of the resolutions is itself enough to show that a majority of the House of Commons could not be brought to a direct and explicit censure of the Ministry. It evades the main point in the case, lightly and adroitly touching upon the less important ones, so that members entertaining perfect confidence in the Government might have consistently voted for the resolutions, and many such in fact did. It was plainly a trap set to catch the whole range of the opposition. And when we remember what it actually caught—when we consider that the strong common sense of Cobden, the point and brilliancy of Bulwer, the fancy of Disraeli, and the eloquence of Gladstone, seconded by a host of other experienced and skillful debaters, together with the reflex splendor of Derby and Lyndhurst in the House of Lords, were all able to lure or drive only a bare majority into the spacious and specious snare—the moral force of the thing clearly dwindles into less than nothing. Beside all this, it is morally certain from the complexion of the opposition that neither any of its sections nor all of them combined could at present form a Cabinet capable of carrying on the Government for a single month. This is universally conceded by the press of England.

The course upon which Palmerston has resolved, therefore, is not only proper in itself, but the most discreet and prudent for the country. There can be little doubt from the peculiar circumstances to which we have alluded, and especially from the numerous warm assurances of confidence and support which are pouring in upon the venerable and gallant Minister from all quarters of the kingdom, that the verdict of the people at the general election will be largely in his favor. He certainly deserves such a verdict. The question of the Chinese difficulty, upon which alone it is sought to condemn him, is beyond all doubt as righteous and necessary a dispute as England has been concerned in for the last century. The strictures of the opposition are mere claptrap and moonshine. No English Minister would have thought or dreamed of doing less in the matter than Palmerston has done, and none, not even Derby or Disraeli himself, would now dare to reverse or materially modify the action of the Government. The world may rest assured that the finespun philosophy and rose-colored ethics of the opposition in Parliament will never be heard of again after the close of the impending campaign. They are designed merely for the occasion, and will pass away with it.

THE VARIETIES.

M. Babinet, of the French Institute, in the course of some remarks which he has published concerning the comet which is expected by astronomers in the year 1858, says: "With regard to one of the questions to which the comet has given rise, I must protest against the idea that a comet possesses the power of imparting a perceptible mechanical shock. I can prove that the collision of a swallow, intent on suicide, and flying with full force against a train of a hundred carriages, drawn by ten steam-engines, would be a thousand times more dangerous for the train in question than would be the simultaneous shock of all the known comets against the earth. What is a comet? It is a visible nothing."

It is now believed by those who have taken pains to be well-informed, that the disputed titles to the Indian lands in Kansas, which the government officials dabbled in so freely, and which professedly excited the virtuous indignation of the Pierce dynasty, will all be recognized at the Department and the ownership confirmed in the present hands. The enhancement of these lands above the nominal rates at which they were purchased will insure fortunes to the holders, and the office-holders can well afford to retire upon the profits of their temporary tenure.

The private income of Great Britain is estimated at three hundred and fifty millions sterling. By the last census it appears that in Ireland there were six millions of Roman Catholics, and about two millions of Protestants of every denomination. England has eleven Roman Catholic colleges. The income-tax had been calculated to yield, in Ireland, four hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling; the Irish orator, Mr. Whiteside, complained in the House of Commons that "it had drained from the country more than a million three hundred thousand."

Dr. Lardner states that, in the experiments made by him and M. Leverrier in electric transmission, messages were sent over a space of one thousand miles of wire without intermediate battery power, and with a terminal battery of very limited power; three hundred and thirty-six miles of the wire upon which the current was transmitted were iron, a very indifferent conductor, and the remaining miles were of copper wire of exceedingly small diameter. It is certain, therefore, that by reason of the inferior conducting power of the one part, and the very small transverse section of the other part, this length of one thousand and eighty-two miles offered a much greater resistance to the transmission of the current than would one thousand six hundred miles of copper wire, such as is usually selected for submarine cables.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "A company of capitalists, styling themselves the 'American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company,' are applicants to our Legislature for a charter to enable them to carry out important projects which they have in view. The scheme of company is to purchase large tracts of wild lands in the West and so improve them as to render them peculiarly attractive to settlers, who will be invited to purchase in alternate sections on very favorable terms, the company looking to the ultimate sale of their reserved sections for a profitable return upon their investments. An organized system of emigration is also contemplated as one of the features of the enterprise.

When somebody suggested to Col. Benton the age of Gen. Cass as a possible difficulty in the way of his acceptance or appointment, he answered that, "when a young man, he thought himself old enough for any office, and now that he was an old man he thought himself young enough," concluding with an emphatic ejaculation which does not belong to history.

The five California steamships, during 1857, have brought nearly $2,000,000 less money than was brought in the same number of arrivals last year.

A Rich Case.—Memphis is decidedly a great place in its way. The Nashville Union says that a few days since a case was pending in the Common Law Court of that city in which a Mr. and Mrs. Helbing had sued Phillip R. Bohlen for a breach of marriage contract, in failing to marry Mrs. Helbing when she was Miss Agnes Handwerker, and the jury has given the injured parties $1,250 damages! The idea of Helbing suing Bohlen because he did not marry his wife is certainly the richest thing of this fast age!

The Pittsburg Gazette says that in the procession which escorted Mr. Buchanan to the Capitol on the day of his inauguration, Mr. Bernhisel, of Utah, was one of the Marshals. It is supposed that this choice was intended to be a sort of counterpoise in the social scale, Mr. Buchanan having no wife and Mr. Bernhisel having nine.

A queer fight recently took place in an artist's room between two "striking likenesses."

Wasn't it mean in Powers to chisel a Greek slave out of a little piece of marble?

An enthusiastic gentleman, in speaking of the courage of his adored, said: "She would walk up to a cannon's or a lover's mouth without shrinking!"

ANOTHER MURDER.—Crime is becoming deplorably frequent in our city. But yesterday we announced the committal to prison of two men for murder, and this morning we have to chronicle another case of killing.

Yesterday afternoon Casper Fenn, a member of the Rescue Fire Company, was shot and instantly killed by John Sweeny. The tragedy occurred on the corner of Preston and Chestnut streets. Fenn was walking with a woman of ill fame, and had been followed for some time by Sweeny. Turning round, Fenn ordered him off; a few words ensued, and Sweeny fired, the ball of the pistol taking effect in the heart, and producing instant death. The weapon was loaded with two slugs, and was of the old fashioned, single barrel style.

Fenn was immediately taken to the city hospital, on Chesnut street. Sweeney was also arrested, as was a Mr. Tryon, who saw the difficulty. He was merely detained as a witness.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND NICARAGUA BY THE ILLINOIS.

The most exciting topics during the last fortnight have been the impeachment of our State Treasurer, Dr. Bates, and Comptroller Whitman, by the Assembly, and the proceedings consequent thereto. The Senate has adopted a resolution to sit as a High Court of Impeachment on the case of the Treasurer, on the 5th of the present month, and on that of the Comptroller on the 9th. Dr. Bates has since been arrested on two separate charges of felony, and held to bail in $10,000 on each charge. Rowe, who was committed to prison for refusing to answer the Grand Jury, still remains in custody.

The Committee on Claims in the Senate have reported that, although many of the claims referred to them are valid and correct, yet they cannot recommend their payment, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, that all liabilities incurred by the State since she exceeded the limit of $300,000 prescribed by the Constitution, are void. The Supreme Court, in the case of Nougues vs. Secretary of State, have reiterated their former opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of all the State debt over the $300,000 authorized by the Constitution.

An addition of 25 men was made at Los Angelos to Mr. Crabb's emigrant company for the Gadsden Purchase.

Juan Flores, the captain of the band that killed Sheriff Barton, was taken from the jail on the 14th of February, by the people, and executed.

A large number of recruits went down on the Sierra Nevada to join Walker in Nicaragua.

John Hyde, an ex-Mormon Elder, is lecturing against that sect to large congregations, in various parts of the State. His expositions exhibit the practical iniquities of that vile and debasing system in a manner that is calculated to arrest the attention and indignation of the entire civilized world.

From all parts of the mines the reports are most favorable. Water is now abundant everywhere, and is to be had in many localities where it could not be found for years past. Owing to this, many rich places in the dry diggings are being worked that could not be before. Quartz mining is attracting much attention, and is generally remunerative. The same is true of tunneling, and other deep operations. New diggings are being constantly discovered, many of which are rich and extensive.

A rich deposit of coal has been found near Mormon Island, 22 miles east of Sacramento City, near the terminus of the railroad.

Drs. Kyer and Langdon, after two ineffectual attempts, fought a duel near Stockton, a few days ago, in which the latter was severely wounded in the leg.

The feeling of the people of this State is everywhere strong against repudiation.

Anastacio Garcia, a notorious desperado, was hung in the jail at Monterey, where he was confined on a charge of murder, on the 16th of Feb., by a band of men, who broke open the doors in the night-time.

The State Debt.—The steamers which leave to-day carry to our Atlantic readers the unwelcome news that as yet no definite action has been taken in regard to submitting to the people the unconstitutionally created State indebtedness. We can but reiterate to our Eastern friends what we have said so many times before—that we have no doubt of the ultimate settlement of every dollar of indebtedness now standing against us.

Express Robbers Caught.—The rumor of the robbers of the Murphy stage being arrested is confirmed. They are now in custody at Angels. The Stockton Argus says the Agent of the Express Companies arrived in that place on Wednesday night with the recovered treasure.

Oregon.—Our latest dates from this Territory are to the 26th February.

Good iron ore has been found on the Zanlatin river.

Father Pandosy, the Catholic Missionary, having been taken prisoner by Skloom, the Indian chief, two white women and two hundred sacks of flour were demanded for his ransom.

Washington Territory.—Complaints are made at the great quantity of rain that has fallen in this region lately, being more than for several years past.

Two expressmen were frozen to death during the late cold weather, between Walla-Walla and the Dalles.

The reports of the rich gold diggings and big lumps found on Sucker creek, Crescent City, are confirmed. The latter vary from 80 lbs. down to 8lbs.

Sandwich Islands.—Our dates from Honolulu are to January 21st. Trade was unusually dull at that place, and the whaling fleet is likely to be much smaller for 1857 than for five years before, probably not over 170 vessels. Many ships that have hitherto cruised in the North Pacific will find a new field on the line and in the South Pacific. The citizens, themselves, with an unusual degree of enterprise, were engaged in the whaling business on their own account, three barks having already sailed, and two others being fitted out by them. Apples and peaches introduced into the Islands from Oregon were thriving well. The weather had been favorable, and the crops were well.

[From the Aspinwall Courier (Extra) of March 19.]

The Isthmus—Latest from Walker.—The Costa Rican papers inform us, that 3,000 more troops were to be added to the allied forces, 1,000 to be applied from each nation. Gen. Canas was to march with some 1,500 men, from Leon against Rivas, and 1,000 men were to march on San Juan del Sur, so that the intention is to surround Walker's forces with nearly 6,000 men. The numerical odds would then be about 12 to 1. That is fearful—and yet we feel confident that, with good officers and in an advantageous position, the victory would be achieved by the handful. As matters stand, however, we view the prospect on the Pacific side as dark for Walker, although we do not, by any means, consider the matter settled. The desperateness of their situation may sober some of the reckless and drunken officers, and may incite some of the material which is really good among the troops to deeds of prowess of which they have heretofore not known themselves capable.

Of the position of the combatants on the San Juan river, our last news was discouraging enough for the friends of the fillibusters—we think different accounts will be heard from Lockridge and Anderson per the next steamer from Greytown. Whatever they do will be done by hard fighting and masterly maneuvering or shrewd stratagem—and yet, we consider it quite possible for them to open a communication with Walker, especially if recruited with a few more fresh men.

Should those who have hitherto been the pretended friends of the fillibuster movement in New York and San Francisco, as well as New Orleans, now abandon it, it would seem the almost certain precursor of Walker's destruction, and our last advices from these quarters seemed to indicate a strong probability of such a result, though it is said here that a steamer from New Orleans was to have reached Greytown about this time, with aid for the San Juan river party.

Thus, our readers will perceive that the whole matter of the success or failure of Walker and his forces is as much in the dark as ever. We earnestly hope that when our next semi-monthly mail goes to the United States we may be able to give our readers the account of decisive struggles at all points.

The Fillibuster Deserters.—In our last we stated that one hundred and twenty-four deserters from the fillibuster army in Nicaragua had reached Panama en route for the United States, at the expense of the Costa Rican Government. We supposed, when we thus stated, that cash had been paid for their passage to Panama, and that it would be forthcoming for their fare throughout the trip; but we subsequently learned that the Costa Ricans had been fortunate enough to get them off their hands without providing anything but promises to pay for their transportation—that the agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company would not accept Costa Rican "promises" for tickets—and that the Panama Railroad Company or the residents of the Isthmus would probably have to suffer over four thousand dollars more of the charity tax.

We learn with much pleasure that three individuals have given such personal obligations as will enable the agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company to forward the men.

Costa Rica.—We are in receipt of the Boletin Official to March 7th, and of the Album Semanal to the 5th.

The latter journal publishes an appeal from the deserters of Walker to their companions. A number of copies of this address have been sent down to Walker's army, and may probably induce others to leave him.

It is positively stated by some of Walker's deserters that his men had unanimously refused to go out of Rivas to fight, but expressed themselves willing to defend their position.

Salvador.—The Chamber of Deputies have granted extraordinary powers to the President during the continuance of the war in Nicaragua, giving him authority to use the public revenue from all sources, for the purpose of carrying on the war.

He is empowered to borrow money, either from private individuals or governments, on the security of the national income; also to impose forced loans from two to two hundred dollars monthly, to be repaid by instalments of 8 per cent. of the custom house duties, when convenient.

The Assembly has ratified the treaty made by the Central American Ministers at Washington.

A law has been passed for the encouragement of a national navy.

[From the Aspinwall Courier of March 13.]

FROM BOGOTA.—*The Proposed Treaty.*—Per steamer Dee, we are in receipt of Bogota papers to Feb. 19th. The most important matter which we find treated in them is that of the difficulties between the United States and New Granada. At latest dates, nothing had been accomplished. The propositions of Mr. Morse, the special envoy of the United States, were under secret consideration, in conference of him and Mr. Bowlin, the resident minister of the United States at Bogota, with Srs. Lino de Pombo and Florentino Gonzales, commissioners plenipotentiary for the New Granadan Government.

There seemed to be but little chance of an acceptance of any arrangement that might be made in said conference by the N. G. Congress; and, although nothing was positively known of the propositions of Mr. Morse, the reception of such publication of what was deemed to be the substance of them, as had been made leaves little room to hope for an amicable arrangement. The tone of the press, and the majority in Congress, is of the bitterest opposition.

The position of Mr. Morse, and the character of his mission is such, that an allowance of unnecessary delay would not be admissible—and he would be compelled to demand an answer peremptorily, if the deliberations of the aforesaid conference should be prolonged beyond a reasonable time.

South Pacific.—Public attention is excited by the report that President Castilla was getting down to Peru a lot of California filibusters to help him to defeat Vivanco. They fear it will lead to the seizure of Peru and Chili by the Yankees, as resulted in Nicaragua.

[Correspondence of the Star and Herald.]

Several vessels from Chile are loading or stealing Guano from the Chinca Islands, and, as they say, having bought it from the agents of Vivanco at from $18 to $25 per ton, and, no doubt, much less, as the Vivanco party are hard pushed for money. It is generally believed the revolutionary party will not succeed.

[From the Memphis Bulletin of Saturday.]

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION!—*The Business Portion of Jacksonport, Ark., in Ashes!—Four Blocks Burned!—Loss Estimated at $200,000.*—We learn from Mr. H. Fitzgerald, who returned from there last evening, that a very disastrous fire occurred at Jacksonport, Ark., on Wednesday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, which destroyed the main portion of the business part of that thriving town, on White river, reducing to ashes four entire blocks of buildings, and destroying property to the amount of $150,000 to $200,000. The fire originated in the grocery house of Jarman & Co., on Main street, and spread with great rapidity until it entirely consumed the blocks on both sides of that street and Jefferson. The buildings burned were mostly built of wood, except two small brick houses, and, being of dry and very combustible materials, the flames spread so rapidly that but few goods were saved. Large quantities of the goods were taken from the stores into the street, but, the fire communicating to the buildings on the opposite side, even these were also destroyed by the devouring element, so that very little was saved out of the entire ruins.

Our informant gives us the following list of unfortunate suffers and their losses, as near as he was able to ascertain: Jarman & Co., grocers, loss $4,500; insured for $2,000. Fitzgerald & Co., grocers and produce merchants, loss $10,000; saved $2,000 and insured for $6,000. Taddock & Co., family grocers, loss $500. J. A. Payne, dry goods and clothing, loss $12,000 on stock, and books and acounts estimoted at $7,000. Matthews, grocer and liquor dealer, loss $3,000. Logan & Reed, livery stable, loss $2,500; a wagon owned by Mr. Martin, a planter, with goods valued at $1,000. W. A. Redman & Co., dry goods, loss $5,000; also forwarding goods valued at $25,000 to $30,000. Reynolds & Stringfellow, grocers, loss $6,000 to $7,000. Pool & Watson, grocers and commission merchants, loss on stock $15,000 to $20,000; loss on forwarding goods estimated at $40,000. Icehouse of Humphreys, loss $1,000. Of the forwarding goods, Messrs. Ash & Adley, of Batesville, meet with a loss of $10,000, and Sam. Hirsch & Co. lose from $10,000 to $12,000. Mr. Pool, of the firm of Pool & Watson, owned five of the houses, and his individual loss is estimated at $10,000 to $15,000. Logan & Robinson's loss on houses is put down at $2,000. Two houses belonged to the Leeck estate, loss not known.

So far as is known, there was only some $8,000 insurance on the property destroyed, a portion of which falls on offices in this city. It is very probable, however, that there was insurance on a portion or all of the forwarding goods. The loss was heavier than it would have been had the fire occurred a day or two previous, as the steamer Morriset had arrived there the day before with a large cargo, all of which had gone into store. This will prove a heavy blow to Jacksonport and all that portion of the White river valley, but more particularly to the trade of that town. The buildings were not of a very valuable character, yet they cannot be replaced for several months, and many of the business firms will not be able to enter into business again for want of houses. Out of the whole business portion of the town, we understand that only two stores, a drug store and the hotel, were saved. The dry goods establishment of Messrs. Arrington & Bro., and J. B. Gates & Co., on the north side of the street, were not injured.

PAINFUL AFFAIR—MAN SHOT.—On Wednesday evening a painful occurrence took place at the residence of Mr. Mitchell, about three miles from the city. Some words passed between Mr. Mitchell and his son, a young man about twenty-three years of age, when the latter drew a pistol and fired at his father. Mr. M., thinking that his son had another pistol, hastened into the next room, got a loaded gun and shot him. The latter is in a very precarious state, and little or no hope is entertained of his recovery. Mr. Mitchell is a very respectable citizen, and this sad affair has caused much pain to friends and relatives.—*Memphis Appeal.*

☞The Buchanan administration, it is said, is to have no special organ at Washington. Mr. Buchanan did engage Mr. Appleton of Maine to edit an organ for him, but, the plan being abandoned, Appleton goes back to Maine. We do not wonder that the infamy of the Washington Union as the organ of Mr. Pierce's administration caused the race of Democratic organs to become extinct.

☞A fellow in New York, calling himself "A Jew," says, in a communication against the Know-Nothings, that he "can at least see some things." Of course he can. As Shylock says, "hath not a Jew eyes?"

THE VARIETIES.

The Administration has two serious and difficult matters to contend with and to manage; the Kansas affair, and the Utah affair. To secure peace and the supremacy of the law in both of these Territories, are objects of the highest importance—and we are sure that all conservative parties will rejoice, if a successful result shall ensue, and the Executive be enabled to reap the honor and the credit of settling the difficulties, if it is rightfully entitled to applause. The whole country, irrespective of political divisions, is interested in having our internal harmony undisturbed.

Hume, the spirit rapper, who passes in Paris for an American, stupefied the Emperor and Empress with his performances, at the Tuilleries. He has been called to the houses of many of the nobility, and has made quite an excitement in Paris.

A woman living in Tunis ceded her property for a life-rent, but afterwards regretted having done so, on account of her heirs. A lawyer advised her that the deed could not be disturbed unless she died within forty days. Shortly afterwards she committed suicide, and the deed was declared null.

A body of 250 Prussian emigrants passed through Paris on Saturday last on their way to Havre to embark for America. Among the number was a venerable pastor, upwards of 80 years of age, who follows his flock to the other continent.

A recent suit in Paris disclosed that the bankrupt banking firm of Leroy, de Chabrol, & Co. indulged in stock gambling to the tune of $40,000,000 annually, and the last year of their career they lost $600,000 by stock gambling; the stock brokers lost $80,000 by them. Leroy is now outlawed, for he has fled France charged with embezzlement and forgery; it is said there is on his books the entry of one present to a noted lorette of $10,000.

We recollect hearing from the late Chief Justice Marshall, that Gov. Giles, of Virginia, once addressed a note of this tenor to Patrick Henry:

"SIR: I understand that you have called me a 'bobtail' politician. I wish to know if it be true, and if true, your meaning?

"WM. B. GILES."

To which Mr. Henry replied in this wise:

"SIR: I do not recollect having called you a bobtail politician at any time, but think it probable I have. Not recollecting the time or the occasion, I can't say what I did mean; but, if you will tell me what you think I meant, I will say whether you are correct or not. Very respectfully,

"PATRICK HENRY."

"The Holy" Inquisition has condemned a young girl named Caterina or Caterinella Fanelli, a peasant of Sezze, to twelve years' imprisonment for pretending to have the gift of prophecy and miracles. It seems princes, duchesses, marquises, and countesses were among her dupes; her confessor has been condemned by the same tribunal to imprisonment for life.

A Funny Marriage.—The Albany Journal says that a man of sixty-six years, named William Traux, was married a few days since in that city to a widow of twenty-five. The bridegroom had a family of eleven children, the bride only one. The sum of $1,000 per annum was settled by the bridegroom upon the bride, and $50 per annum upon her child. After the marriage ceremony had been performed, the bridegroom proceeded to a hotel with some of his male friends, where the marriage was celebrated with a supper, &c. His friends then left, he staying behind to pay the bill. He was unable, however, after leaving the hotel, to find his residence, and was finally taken to the station house, where he remained all night, and in the morning was conducted by an officer to the residence of his bride.

New Route from the Saut.—E. Warner, Esq., formerly Register of the United States Land Office, at Saut Ste. Marie, and Mr. Lyon, of that place, are in this city, having taken a route down, which has never been traveled before, as a whole, by other conveyance than feet. They drove a horse before a cutter, 300 miles, to Pentanguishine, then sent their horse home and came on by sleigh to Barry, thence via Toronto by Railroad to Detroit. The whole trip took them only a week, and so fast is the country settling that they were obliged to camp out only two nights. They do not recommend this for a summer route.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

There seems to be some reason to suppose that Senator Douglas is not particularly pleased with the personal policy of the new administration. His organ at Chicago, the Times, is chagrined at the appointments in that city, and deeply regrets the choice of postmaster, at Galena, and is amazed "at the stupidity and bungling of the Bureau of Construction, at the head of which is placed a Captian Bowman."

SALE OF INDIAN TRUST LANDS IN KANSAS.—By the proclamation of the President, dated Washington City, February 28, the sale of the Indian trust lands in Kansas will take place as follows:

The Iowa lands, consisting of 95,000 acres, will commence at Iowa Point, Doniphan county, on the 5th day of May next, to continue from day to day till sold.

The Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea lands, consisting of 214,000 acres, will commence at Paola, Lykens county, on Tuesday, the 26th of May next.

The remainder of the Delaware trust lands, consisting of 345,000 acres, will commence at Lecompton, on the 23d day of June next.

The terms of sale are cash, no bid being taken below the valuation of the commissioner appointed to classify and value the same.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The following foreign news by the Arago and Europa we copy from our New York exchanges. Among the passengers on the Arago were Hon. E. G. Squier and Signor Leo Alvarado, Charge d'Affaires for Honduras to the United States:

The firm of Messrs. Dodge, Bacon, & Co., merchants and patentees of India rubber cloth, had suspended in consequence of the non arrival of remittances expected by the American mail on the 9th. Their liabilities are said to be upwards of £100,000. The house have an establishment in America, at Newark, N. J.

The Police Court of Paris gave judgment, on the 7th inst., in the case of the Directors of the Docks Napoleon and M. Arthur Berryer, Government Commissioner, accused of fraudulently appropriating to themselves the funds of the Company. M. Orsi was acquitted; Cusin was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of 5,000f; Berryer, two years and 5,000f; Legendra, one year and 5,000f; Duchesne de Vera, six months and 2,000f; and all to refund the sums fraudulently appropriated.

After presiding as Speaker in the House of Commons for eighteen years, to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. Shaw Lefevre on the 9th inst. announced his intention to retire from the office at the close of the present Parliament. On the following day Lord Palmerston moved the thanks of the House to the honorable gentleman, and an address to the Crown praying some special recognition of his services, both which resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere said that from the most recent information it appeared that the northern ports of China were perfectly tranquil.

The House having gone into committee, Lord Palmerston moved a resolution placing at the disposal of the Crown £4,000 per annum to be conferred upon the Speaker for the term of his natural life.

The motion was carried at once amid loud cheers.

In reply to a question respecting the Danish sound dues, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the question of transit dues had been very carefully considered by the Minister at Copenhagen, and by the Ministers of the other powers interested. He understood that the settlement embodied in the treaty about to be signed had given satisfaction not only to the British Minister, but also to the Ministers of the other powers directly interested in the transit across Denmark.

The West India mail steamer Tyne has been got off the rocks, where she stranded some weeks ago, and taken into Southampton.

The late arrivals of Australian gold were delivered on Thursday, and nearly the whole was purchased on account of the Bank of France. The remainder scarcely sufficed for the great wants of the market, and a small amount was taken from the Bank. There was an undiminished demand for money on Thursday, both in the discount market and at the Bank of England.

The Post's Paris correspondent states that an exchange of notes had taken place on the Chinese difficulty between England and France, and that the best understanding existed with reference to the joint operations.

Advices received speak favorably of the appearance of the crops in Normandy.

Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, is a candidate for the throne of the United Principalities. The British Government favor his claim.

China.—Dates from Hong Kong to Jan. 30 confirm the news that Admiral Seymour had withdrawn from the Gardens and the Dutch Folly Fort. As a reprisal for the recent attack on the British fleet, Admiral Seymour had burned down the western suburbs of Canton.

Nine Chinese had been arrested for poisoning at Hong Kong.

At Foo Chow teas were arriving slowly and prices were high. At Shanghae holders were demanding a further advance.

The Paris journal Patrie states that accounts from the frontier of China, received at St. Petersburg, announce that the Government of Pekin is in a state of dissolution; that the Emperor has no cash; that he is forced to issue iron coin; that all the moneyed men had left the city, and that the Chinese and Mantchone are in open hostility.

The London Times' city article, dated Friday evening, says: "The funds have shown an increase in dullness, and have closed at a decline of ⅛, partly owing to the heaviness in the appearance of foreign exchanges. The rate for loans on Government securities is still 6 per cent. In foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates for Hamburg and Amsterdam were a shade lower. With regard to other places there was no important alteration. Further prices of French 3 per cents show a further decline of ⅛. Letters from Paris describe a tendency to reaction from the late increase of speculation on the Bourse."

The prospects of the Russian Railway scheme are considered bad, and no one is willing to purchase shares in anticipation.

The Daily News' city article of Friday evening says: "The funds closed at a fresh decline. Attention is now generally directed to the elections, and this circumstance, coupled with continued stringency in the money market, occasions dullness to the Stock Exchange. The demand for money continues active, and general and full rates are expected, but we do not remark any pressure. The market for silver has become firmer since the receipt of the telegraphic advices from the East."

Australia.—The Wooloomooloo, from Sydney, with £10,000 of gold, arrived in the Downs in 83 days. Her advices are to the 19th of December, and describe stagnation in business, owing to the immoderate arrivals of goods from England. Some failures had been announced, but they were not of a serious character.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1857.

> The same old Democratic doctrine, which, in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, held out hope and promise to the people, were embodied in the Cincinnati platform, and impersonated in the successful candidate for the Presidency. * * * * The Democratic party still adheres to its original principles, in all their primitive purity and power, while its quondam opponent, the old Whig party, has abandoned almost all the issues upon which it was based.
> *Richmond Enquirer.*

There never was anything so ridiculous as the effort of this Sag-Nicht organ of Virginia to identify the sham Democracy of the present day with the party of Jefferson and Jackson. They are as different as night from day. If Andrew Jackson were living now, and should utter the sentiment, "It is time we were becoming a little more *Americanized*, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves," he would be hooted at, hunted down, proscribed, and persecuted, by the modern foreignized Democracy, as a "thug," "an assassin," "a dark-lantern-Know-Nothing proscriptionist." And even Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy as it was when it had principles, would now be violently assailed and reviled and calumniated by the leaders and organs of the foreigner-courting, Pope-loving Democratic party, for his earnest deprecation of any increase of foreign influence in America. Jefferson and Jackson, Democrats as they were, could not avoid expressing, upon several occasions, their unqualified approbation of the principles which have been incorporated in the platform of the American party. They were in favor of maintaining the Union; this is the first great principle of the American platform. They were in favor of Americans' ruling America and solemnly warned their countrymen against the dangerous consequences of the influence of foreigners in our affairs of State; this is the policy of the American party. Yet the Richmond Enquirer, and kindred Sag-Nicht organs, while they furiously denounce the American party and its principles, and advocate squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage, have the impudence to claim that they are advocating the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson.

It would be difficult to find in the present creed of the so-called Democratic party any vestige of the "original principles" except the cardinal doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." The old Democratic party was opposed to internal improvements by the General Government; the new Democratic President has urgently recommended the construction of a railroad to the Pacific by the Federal Government. The old Democratic party opposed extravagant public expenditures; the recent Democratic administration has more than doubled the annual expenses of the Government without any pretence or excuse. The old Democratic party favored "States Rights;" modern Democracy has inaugurated the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," which nullifies the "States Rights" doctrine. Thus through the whole catalogue of "original principles," it will be found that the present Democratic party has changed, repudiated, abrogated, contradicted, and ignored each and every one of the "time-worn" principles which were, in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, the established creed of Democracy.

All the principles, purposes, and policy of the Democratic party of to-day are but lesser lights revolving around the one great sun of its existence—slavery agitation. This is innocently acknowledged by the Enquirer in the same article from which we have made the foregoing extracts. It says:

> It is no rare remark, in this latitude, on the part of intelligent, discerning, and patriotic persons, who have been in the habit of cooperating with the Whig party, that the old issues are extinct, that party lines are obliterated, and *the only question before the country is slavery in the South and in the territories of the Union.*

The Democracy would fain make this slavery question "the only question before the country." It has lived and thrived and fattened upon it. Its pestiferous breath has been the breath of life to Democracy for years past. Without slavery agitation the Democratic party would long since have died a natural death and its very existence would have been forgotten, or remembered only with the shudder that patriots feel at the mention of some great, terrible treason by which their country had been nearly engulfed in ruin and desolation.

The Democratic party is seeking now to nourish and sustain this dangerous slavery agitation, for in it is the only hope of Democratic success. It is palpably evident to all considerate men that the continuance of this agitation will be ruinous to Southern interests, and ere long fatal to the integrity of the Union, yet Democracy, reckless of the consequences, sees in it only the means of lengthening out for a few brief moments its waning existence, and seeks to maintain it.

The Democracy will try in vain to persuade the people that this pet slavery agitation scheme is the only issue before the country. The people are beginning to discover that slavery agitation can produce no good but must produce great harm. They see in it only the cause of hostility and estrangement and dissolution of the Union and civil war and utter desolation and prostration of Republican institutions. They hear in it the fierce, exultant howl of the enemies of our American institutions, and the glad shouts of European despotism over the downfall of constitutional liberty in America. But there is another issue before the country. It is an issue that can no longer be avoided by the Democracy. It is a national issue in which the North and the South are alike interested, and upon which there can be no sectional nor geographical divisions. It is the issue presented by the American party. Its opponents have hitherto succeeded in avoiding this issue. They fear to meet it. They know the irresistible power of truth and right, and they are conscious that truth and right are on the side of the American party. This issue can no longer be dodged. The time has come when it must be fully and fairly met, and, when this contest comes, the annihilation of hypocritical Democracy and the triumph of the American party will be as certain as the setting and the rising of the sun.

THE TERRITORIES.—Provisions were made by the last Congress for the adoption of a State constitution in Minnesota. The erection of State governments in Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington will soon follow. Nebraska is large enough for six States, Oregon for three, and Washington for two; and it is more than probable that these Territories will be carved up into as many States as can be conveniently formed within their limits. It is also proposed to constitute another new State of Superior or Itasca in that part of Michigan bordering upon Lake Superior; and, at the rapid rate at which the Western wilds are becoming populated, it will not be long before the proposed Territories of Dacotah, Neosho, and Nevada will be applying for admission as States.

We have thus a prospect of the early admission into the Union of from eight to sixteen new Freesoil States. All that the most sanguine pro-slavery man can hope for is that an equal number of slave States and Freesoil States may be formed out of the remainder of our Territories, including Utah and the northern part of Texas. When this vast and certain increase of political power in our government is within the reach of the Freesoilers, it must be evident to all who are really interested in protecting Southern rights that the continuance of the agitation of the slavery question can only result in injury to the South. It tends to the formation of sectional parties, and in such a contest the South will be greatly in the minority, and will be overwhelmed by the superior political power of the North. The Democratic party has thrived upon this agitation. It is seeking now to keep it up as the only hope of further success, and, in doing so, it is inflicting a mortal stab upon the rights, the interests, and the institutions of the South. If the people of the South will consider calmly the political condition of our country, they cannot fail to see that Democracy is the greatest enemy that the South has now to contend against.

> Captain Rynders went to the White House the other day to thank the President for his office of Marshal. Mr. Buchanan said to him good humoredly, "Well, Capt. Rynders, I hope you will do your duty well, and that I shall not hear of your getting into any more fights."
> *Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

This shows that the President was perfectly aware of the notorious character of his appointee to one of the most important offices in the chief city of the Union. Knowing that appointee as a habitual participant in disgraceful broils of all descriptions, he deemed it necessary, in his first interview with him after the appointment, to caution him against "getting into any more fights."

But Rynders may well ask himself or anybody else why he shouldn't keep on getting into fights. Having obtained his present high official position by getting into fights, he may naturally suppose that he would grievously disappoint the administration he is so much indebted to if he were to become a peaceable man. If the President wanted a peaceable and respectable man in the marshalship, why didn't he appoint one instead of taking a rowdy and rounder and "good humoredly" suggesting to him to change his course of life?

☞It is of course to be expected that the Administration's collar editors will generally approve and applaud even such executive appointments as that of Capt. Isaiah Rynders to the U. S. Marshalship of the district of New York. They dare not falter in the abject discharge of their miserable partisan obligations. They will not thus forfeit their hopes and expectations of the patronage for which they have sold "the poisonous porridge that they call their souls."

DEMOCRACY AND EMANCIPATION IN ST. LOUIS. There are three Democratic newspapers in St. Louis, and, of these, two are open advocates of emancipation, and the third insists that the avowal of sentiments in favor of emancipation shall not be treated by any portion of the Democracy as an objection to a man's elevation to office. The Hon. Frank Blair, the Democratic Representative of the St. Louis District in Congress, is avowedly the very strongest sort of an emancipationist.

☞John Q. A. King is spoken of as a prominent candidate for Speaker of the Kentucky Senate, in the place of Lieut. Gov. Hardy, deceased. Mr. King is a talented man and a faithful and zealous American, notwithstanding the overwhelming odds against his party in the 1st district. If the American Senators should see fit to elevate him to that dignity, he will undoubtedly wear his honors gracefully.

THE COMET.—As the intelligent editor of the Boston Advertiser has thought it worth while to address a note upon this subject to Professor Pierce, of Cambridge, and to publish the Professor's reply, we shall make no apology for republishing it, with such comments as, in the present state of the public nerves, we think it requires. The letter of the distinguished Professor is as follows:

> HARVARD COLLEGE, March 24, 1857.
>
> My dear sir—What Babinet, who is an excellent popular lecturer, a good physicist, but no geometer or astronomer, may have written about a possible comet or collision with a comet; or what some unknown German may have done of the same kind, is wholly unknown to me. But neither of them, supposing the German to be of equal scientific position with Babinet, can have predicted in June any such collision; for I am positive there are not the data for such a computation, and Babinet is of too respectable abilities to involve himself in such an absurdity.
>
> The only matter of prediction, relating to comets, which has recently come under my observation, consists of a series of signal failures committed by the English astronomer Hind, which have been discussed with cutting severity by a German mathematician and shown to be utterly without foundation. This Hind is the man who was recently appointed to the control of the English Nautical Almanac, in opposition to the rival claims of Adams, whose name is so deservedly celebrated in connection with the discovery of Neptune. Yours, &c.
>
> BENJAMIN PIERCE.

Now we are sure that we but anticipate the opinion of every terrified old woman and child in the country when we say that this letter is painfully unsatisfactory. It settles next to nothing. If the truth must be told, the Professor shamefully dodges the question. He says, indeed, that neither Babinet nor any body else of equal position "can have predicted *in June* any such collision," but, be it observed by the panic-stricken, he says nothing about *May* or *July*, when "any such collision" would certainly be just as awful and destructive as "in June." What particular difference does the "learned Perkins professor of Mathematics" fancy it makes with the excellent but horrified people whom his letter is designed to quiet whether our planet is to be knocked into a cocked hat by a comet in June or some other month? Does he think anybody will be simple enough to thank him for granting the earth a reprieve from total destruction for a miserable month or so? Such heartless and unwarrantable trifling with the public apprehensions is worthy of the severest rebuke. A man of Professor Pierce's "scientific position" ought to have been above quibbling on such a topic. It is positively cruel.

But unfortunately this is not the worst of it. There is too much reason to believe that the Professor's lamentable evasion is owing to his own participation in the popular apprehension of the collision which he attempts to laugh at. He is at heart afraid of the comet. We are sorry to think this, but we can't help it. If he really believes that there is no danger at all, why doesn't he say so in plain terms? Why, when the editor of the Advertiser gravely solicited his opinion in order to silence the superstitious scruples of the New Englanders, did he undertake to dodge the point by saying that there would be no collision "*in June*," and by adding that he was positive there were "not the data *for such a computation?*" And why, after shuffling around and slurring over the main point in this way, did he fly off into a gratuitous sneer at Professor Hind, the great English astronomer, as if to appease his own misgivings by recalling the fallibility of the craft? Why, if it were not for this very reason? The conclusion to our minds is inevitable that the eminent Professor is awfully scared at the prospect of a collision either some time before or after "June," and that his letter to the Advertiser is nothing more than a sort of desperate whistling to keep up his courage.

If it is, it may possibly answer the purpose in his own case, but hardly in that of the credulous and fanatical people to whom it is addressed. If the judgments of the New Englanders are not sharp enough to see through it, their fears undoubtedly are. It will deceive and tranquilize nobody. Indeed, unless the illustrious Professor comes out more explicitly, and negatives the appalling presumption that his letter suggests, we shall confidently look for a sudden and unprecedented panic in the storied land of witchcraft and wooden-nutmegs. We shall await our next advices from New England with especial interest.

KANSAS.—The free State men in Kansas, although they claim to be a very large majority and are we suppose a majority, have decided to take no part in the election of delegates to the convention to form a State constitution, but to let the election go by default. Of course the consequence must be that the convention will consist exclusively of delegates in favor of a constitution authorizing slavery, and that such a constitution will be framed and submitted to Congress for ratification.

The reason assigned by the free State men for not participating in the election of delegates is that they know they would not have fair play—that the officers to superintend the elections are generally or universally pro-slavery men and would bring about or at least countenance enough ruffianism and swindling to secure a nominal pro-slavery triumph in spite of numbers. Undoubtedly the free State men have a legal right to stay away from the polls if they choose, and to do so under any pretext, but, if they stay away merely on account of an alleged apprehension of what their opponents *might* do, they have no shadow of right or reason to think that their remaining at home will tend in the slightest degree to vitiate the result in the estimation either of Congress or of the people of the United States. Under such circumstances, it will be perfectly absurd on their part to object to the institution of slavery in Kansas.

It seems to us, that, if the Freesoil leaders in Kansas were honest in their views and professions, they would, especially as they claim a large majority of the popular strength, go to the polls and take their followers with them at the election of delegates and do everything in their power to secure the free-State constitution which they say they so ardently desire. Then they might, if their opponents should carry the day by ruffianism and swindling, make proof of the outrages and appeal to Congress for justice. But, if they choose to succumb in advance and not to lift a finger against the framing of a slave constitution, they may well be ashamed to open their mouths upon the subject hereafter or to make any appeal either to Congress or to the nation.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Tuesday, a man named Crooks who is a printer by trade from Lancaster, Ohio, procured a warrant and had arrested Wm. H. Nickerson, charging him with being John Jones, who a long while ago killed in Columbus, Ohio, Officer Beebee. Crooks says that the accused told him while intoxicated in Burlington, Iowa, that he was the murderer, and that he has since then made to him the same revelation. Two weeks since he again encountered him at Evansville, and they went to New Harmony on the Wabash, where he was unable to have him arrested. Thence they came to this city.

Nickerson denies that he was in Columbus, Ohio, at the time, and says that he is a shoemaker from New York. He has been paying Crooks's expenses for some weeks, and during all that time C. has been seeking to have him arrested. At the time of the murder, Crooks was confined in the Ohio penitentiary.

The killing of Beebee, who was chief of the police at Columbus, occurred in this manner: A man named Jones was being taken to the State prison, and, jumping off the cars, he was afterwards found at Columbus, and, during an attempt to arrest him, he fired a pistol, shooting Cyrus L. Beebee, and then fleeing. There is a reward of $300 for the apprehension of the murderer, which is perhaps at the bottom of this matter.

Crooks, the accuser, is in jail, as well as Nickerson, the accused.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

> Palmerston has at last had full revenge by lifting Crampton into a mission higher, according to the standard of foreign appreciation, than that from which he was ousted. If anything were wanted to prove the direct complicity of the British ministry in the violation of our neutrality laws, of which Crampton was made the scapegoat, it would be furnished by the honors which have been conferred upon him, in the absence of even ordinary merit or any peculiar service except that of zeal in an unlawful enterprise.

Nothing certainly is wanting "to prove the direct complicity of the British Ministry in the violation of our neutrality laws," if they were violated at all, for the "British Ministry" frankly assumed the responsibility of the whole thing from the outset. It was we who made Crampton the scapegoat of the sins of the British Ministry, not the Ministry themselves, since they expressly assured us that they had no fault to find with Crampton, and Lord Clarendon's very last despatch upon the Enlistment question was an elaborate and thorough defense of his entire conduct. The truth is, the dismissal of Crampton was a miserable dodge on the part of Mr. Marcy, in order to meet the necessity of apparently doing something, without encountering the peril of really doing anything.

☞There was lately a violent gunpowder explosion in St. Louis. One of the papers of that city says that the explosion was "sudden." Gunpowder explosions generally are. Gunpowder ignites much more readily than anthracite coal or any of the ordinary fuels.

> If John Smith makes an hundred thousand dollars by buying and selling stocks, does not Peter Jones lose that sum?—*City paper.*

Perhaps that depends on whether John Smith's dealings are with Peter Jones.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—The Star says that F. P. Stanton has not been offered the Secretaryship of Kansas. Woodson will be retained in that post.

Pickens, of South Carolina, has been offered a first class mission.

SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED TO THE SUBJECT.—Dr. Banning's chest, lung, and shoulder brace; stomach, bowel, and womb braces; hump-back prop and spinal levers; pile brace and radical cure brace truss; pelvic girdle for pregnant and enfeebled ladies. Dr. Banning's book on the subject for sale—price $1. Mrs. Young, the cupper and leecher, will wait on ladies. Raymond & Patten, agents, 74 Fourth street.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MALIGNITY.—Some Roman Catholic of this city writes thus to the Roman Catholic organ in St. Louis in regard to Miss Miller, the young girl who recently ran away from the Roman Catholic Female Seminary near Bardstown:

> LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1857.
>
> DEAR FRIEND: Your short note has just come to hand, and in compliance with your request I send you an account of the "Nazareth affair," published in the Bardstown Gazette. You can judge for yourself as to the character of the case. I have it from a gentleman (a reliable man) who lives at Mt. Washington, that she is anything but a proper young lady. She has now been living with Mr. Hall, the tavern-keeper of the place, for about one month or more, and he is very anxious to get her off his hands, but no person has yet arrived who claims any knowledge of her. Moreover Mr. Hall himself has seen his error in so readily acting as her guardian in the case; for he will not even allow his daughter to associate with her; and the girls of the village shun her. This gentleman also states that she seems to be very intimate with the stage drivers who stop at the tavern.

Of course we know far too little of Miss Miller to be able to vouch for her character and standing, but we are authorized to give a direct contradiction to the statement of this Louisville letter-writer. We saw Mr. Hall and talked with him yesterday, and he assures us, that, far from seeing the error of what he has done, he believes he judged rightly and acted rightly. As for not allowing his daughter to associate with Miss Miller, he says the only daughter he has is a child only three years old, and, that his niece, who is a young lady, and all the members of his family have associated freely with Miss M. and seen no reason why they should not. He utterly denies the allegation that the girls of the village have shunned her, and avers that nothing even verging upon impropriety has been observable in her conduct at his house. He brought her to this city on Wednesday evening, and she has gone to an uncle in Lafayette, Indiana, the only Protestant relative she has.

It is as painful as it is revolting to see with what ferocity the myrmidons of the Roman Catholic Church assail the characters of all who presume to displease them. The days of the Inquisition having gone by, they no longer dare to break bodies upon the wheel, but they make ample amends to the vengeful spirit of their church by breaking characters upon any horrid instrument of torture they can invent. Even helpless young girls are pursued and caught and torn by their bloodhounds as remorselessly as strong and defiant men. No considerations of justice or truth or humanity or mercy or pity are allowed to come in for one moment between them and their cold, calculating, and fiendlike vengeance.

The creatures of the Roman Church no doubt suppose, that, by blasting at all hazards the character of every young girl who ventures to say a word unfavorable to them or their schools, they will effectually deter other young girls from exposing themselves to the same fate; and unquestionably they are right in their supposition. It may be a long time before another inmate of a Roman Catholic female seminary, no matter what the abuses to which she may be subjected, will dare to make her escape and publish the story of her wrongs. Few young girls would not rather keep their lips closed in spite of the deepest provocation to speak than expose themselves to the fearful risk, the almost certain risk, of having their "life's life lied away" by charges or insinuations of unchasteness and other degrading crimes.

We repeat that we know nothing more of the character of Miss Miller, who has the appearance of a modest young girl, than that Mr. Hall utterly denies the statement of the Louisville letter-writer and bears cordial witness to the entire rectitude of her deportment during her whole sojourn under his roof. With us her character is not an issue, and we should scorn under any circumstances to inquire into it except for purposes of vindication. We think, that, if statements derogatory to any Protestant Female Seminary in the world were made by a young girl educated in it, the Superintendent or the teachers or their friends would be content to attempt to disprove her erroneous statements by certificates given under the hands of their other pupils without waging a war of annihilation against the character of the young offender. Surely old ladies fit to have charge of the mental and moral culture of young girls would feel a keen and exquisite pain in being forced even to contradict publicly the statement of a young orphan-girl committed to their charge, and could be tempted by no earthly consideration to endeavor to ruin her reputation and her hopes forever.

THE COCOA-NUT EXPOUNDED.—Considerable astonishment has been expressed in certain quarters at Senator Toombs's warm advocacy of the Minnesota Land Grant bill at the last session of Congress. The Senator's anti-Northern feelings are so violent and so publicly and incessantly proclaimed that his hot espousal of an exclusively Northern measure excited very general surprise. It seemed to some an inexplicable freak. A Chicago Journal, however, thus plausibly accounts for it:

> The explanation becomes easy when we are told, as we have been, that he has invested money in Minnesota lands, and has other pecuniary interests around Lake Superior. It is not at all impossible that Mr. Toombs may some day become a citizen of the Northwest, and then farewell to his championship of the peculiar institution. He will then have other interests more strong and peculiar, one of which may be a desire to represent Northwestern freemen in Congress. Such an event does not seem very probable, neither would it be very surprising, considering the extraordinary changes that are now taking place in our political and social relations.

And, the writer might have added, considering the extraordinary changeableness of the Georgia Senator himself. Indeed, we think the metamorphosis in question would be the most natural thing in the world. The Freesoilers charge Senator Toombs with having boasted that he would one day call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill; but, if he should ever become a citizen of the North, he would be far more likely to read the death-warrant of slavery itself from that celebrated eminence. The Senator is not worse than most people, but he has no constancy of intellect whatever. His "convictions" are entirely sympathetic. The "native hue" of his mind is nothing but the reflection of his surroundings. He couldn't possibly throw a political somerset high enough or far enough to amaze us.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, referring to the probable consequences of a war between Spain and Mexico, says:

> Moreover, that would be a case of regular war, by the law of nations, between Mexico and Spain; and when Mexico, in that war, shall, with the aid of either regulars or volunteers of the United States, have repulsed Spain, as she undoubtedly will, is it conceivable that the thing should stop there? Is it not a matter of course that the Spaniards will be followed across the narrow strait which separates Mexico from Cuba? I do not see how it can be otherwise; and in this we may have the solution of the question of Cuba, as well as that of Mexico, to say nothing of another domestic question, larger than half a dozen *Kansases*.

This is the view of one of the most temperate and conservative Democrats in the whole country. It strongly confirms our own opinion, and is no doubt perfectly authentic. Mr. Buchanan unquestionably looks anxiously to the difficulty between Spain and Mexico for a "solution of the question of Cuba;" but, if we are not gravely mistaken, Spain is far too shrewd to come to his relief in any such way. She has never seriously thought of it.

☞ A body of deserters from Walker's army in Nicaragua have published in the Costa Rican Album Semanal a long address to the soldiers remaining with Walker, urging them likewise to desert the General. These men have doubtless suffered many and great privations, but this address is no sufficient apology for their conduct, which is neither brave nor magnanimous. They went to Nicaragua to participate in the revolution, and to sustain the government established by Walker and his coadjutors. If Walker is the thankless, unfeeling, cruel, and inefficient leader that they represent him to be, he could easily have been deposed from his command and a more able and humane leader could be chosen. The address is a poor attempt to justify their desertion of a cause made desperate as much through the vicious habits of the soldiery as the inefficiency of the commander.

☞ We find the following in a recent letter from Havana to the New York Times:

> Buchanan's message has not disappointed the haters of Democracy in the Western Hemisphere. It was supposed from the very beginning that it would savor considerably of the Ostend Manifesto. As far as Cuba is concerned, Mr. Buchanan might as well satisfy himself of one thing, Spain dare not sell it. It is the "*Eldorado*" of every Spaniard, from the humblest peasant boy to the titled and knighted general. All expect to make a fortune in Cuba. Even Spain herself receives her $4,000,000 annually from this treasury, no small amount, when we consider that nearly the whole of this amount is divided among the ministers, and that their only hopes of continuing in office are based on this sum.

Mr. Buchanan no doubt has long since thoroughly satisfied himself of this "one thing." It doesn't conflict with his settled intentions in the least.

☞ The time of the Kenton Circuit Court has been occupied the present week in hearing argument in the case of the Kentucky Trust Co. Bank *vs.* The Savings Bank of Cincinnati. The question that has been argued so far, is, whether a mortgage made by B. F. Sanford in favor of the Savings Bank for $151,000, should be set aside, having been made without consideration, and at a time when he was otherwise greatly indebted, and, in fact, to himself, he being at that period a stockholder in the Savings Bank. The mortgage was made upon the day of the failure of the Bank.

☞ On Saturday night another tragedy was enacted in the lower portion of Philadelphia,—the participants being of a notoriously bad character. The victim was a rowdy and thief named Wm. Kelley, alias "York Bill," who has figured quite extensively as a ballot-box stuffer in the contested election case, the perpetrator, a United States marine, and the cause an infamous woman, the mistress of the one and the wife of the other.

The wife of Riley, the marine, had cruelly deserted him a year before, at the instance of Kelley. Hence the murder.

☞ We hoped that Mr. Buchanan could find whites enough in his party to fill all the offices in his gift, but it seems he has appointed Eli S. Parker, an Indian, superintendent of the government buildings at Galena. Since he doesn't think the whites of his own party so good as Indians, we are a little afraid he doesn't consider Know Nothings more than about half so good as niggers.

FROM FLORIDA.—We have in the Tampa Peninsular the particulars of several skirmishes between the United States troops and the Indians. Lieutenant Freeman had his right arm broken and his nose skinned by a ball. Four of his men were killed, five were wounded, and four boys were missing. Gen. Harney was about taking the field in person, with a [illegible]derable force.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE [illegible]CIL.—This body commenced its session at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday. An unusually large number of delegates are in attendance. Every Congressional District and nearly every county in the State is represented.

Among the distinguished citizens present in this body we notice the excellent President, Hon. Thos. H. Clay, of Fayette, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Henry, Hon. Garrett Davis, of Bourbon, W. C. Anderson, Esq., of Boyle, Hon. A. K. Marshall, of Woodford, Roger W. Hanson, of Fayette, Maj. E. B. Bartlett, of Covington, Col. Thos. L. Jones, of Newport, and a number of others of the most prominent Americans in the State.

The assemblage is remarkable for the intelligence and ability which it comprises. A more intellectual body has never been congregated on the soil of Kentucky, and all are animated with high purposes, scorning the artifices of mere party success, and seeking the general welfare of the State and of the nation.

The Council was engaged in receiving reports of committees, electing delegates to the National Council, and organizing business committees. The nomination of a candidate for State Treasurer will be made to-day, and the reports of the committees on organization and resolutions will also be made.

This is one of the most interesting sessions of the State Council that has ever been held. The party will be completely reorganized and greatly strengthened and encouraged by its action, and the delegates will return to their homes eager for the approaching contest, and confident of a triumphant victory.

☞ Memphis congratulates herself, as well she may, that the last bar of iron has been laid upon the Memphis and Charleston railroad. From this time the world may travel from Memphis to Charleston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and nearly all the other principal cities of the Union by railroad without interruption, and our great regret is, that, to do so, they must avoid Louisville altogether. This should not be. How long *will* it be? This is a question of vast moment to her people, and it awaits their decision.

As for Memphis, if she will now go vigorously forward and push her Little Rock railroad to a speedy completion, she will have taken a bond of destiny for her future greatness. Without that great work, she can never be much more than half of what she should be.

HIGHLY CREDITABLE.—It appears that on Wednesday, the 1st of April, a figure made to look like a man was laid across the track of the Frankfort railroad before the several trains, and that the conductors stopped their respective trains on approaching it. The Democrat thinks that "the whole affair is highly creditable to the officers of the company as it exhibits their solicitude for the safety of human life." It must, to be sure, be most astonishingly creditable to a railroad conductor's wonderful solicitude for human life that he takes the trouble to stop his train when he thinks he sees a man across the track instead of driving right ahead at full speed. Should not such a conductor have a public dinner for his unequalled humanity?

THE RUMORED TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—Lord Palmerston recently made the following declaration in the House of Commons upon this subject:

> I have the satisfaction of stating to the House, on the authority of the Russian Minister at this Court, and on that of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that there is no foundation for the report that such a treaty is in existence. To use the words of the Russian Minister at this Court, "It is an entire fable."

Both the Russian Ambassador in Paris and the Persian Envoy positively assert the same thing. The world, we suppose, will have to accept it, until otherwise assured.

CASS, HULSEMANN, AND A NEGRO GIRL.—Our new and venerable Secretary of State has commenced his diplomatic difficulties with a correspondence with the Chevalier Hulsemann. The Chevalier had some dispute with the master of a negro woman that he had hired as a servant, and the master meeting her in the street told her to go home to his house. The woman did so, and the Chevalier has invoked the interposition of the State Department to defend his right as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria against interference with his servants. In the correspondence with Secretary Cass, the nature of the patriarchal institution is a subject of discussion.

☞ The intelligence from the British West Indies is interesting. In Jamaica, the agitation against the Cuban slave-trade is kept up vigorously, and public meetings had been held to petition the home government to interfere in the matter. In Barbadoes, the Legislature had favorably entertained a project for a telegraph through the Lesser Antilles, connecting the North and South American continents, and had declared its readiness to guarantee the necessary privileges and its share of a general contribution toward the enterprise.

> Nor in foreign affairs can we always recognize a statesman, in our very lively Premier; he is too much inclined to the slap-dash school, in his dealings with minor powers. However, we did not mean to pass his Lordship under review; we only intend to say that his moral courage as chief adviser of the Crown is unequalled, and furthermore that this very quality is the one *least seldom* found, and the one most needed in this period of our country's history.—*Albion.*

The editor of the Albion is a very accomplished scholar, but he not unfrequently says what he evidently doesn't mean.

> The latest English advices indicate that probably Parliament will not be dissolved until the middle of May, as the necessary machinery of the Government must be lubricated by the usual expenditures. It is also expected that Lord Palmerston will probably assume a bold attitude and appeal from the House to the country.—*Chicago Journal.*

The writer of this paragraph clearly hasn't the remotest idea that a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal from the House to the country, are one and the same thing.

☞ Mr. Walsh, in his last letter from Paris, remarks:

> It is a common impression here, that Congress are improvident in declining to undertake without further delay, a Pacific Railway.

We can easily believe it. To impartial observers abroad, the absorption of our Government by the petty concerns of party, to the neglect of so grand and imperative a national work, must seem, as it is, the acme of rashness and folly.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH.—Col. Jack Allen, of Shelby county, the gallant fillibuster, is spoken of at Washington as the Governor of Utah. If he would accept this strange and arduous position, we might expect to hear of the Mormons being fought or forced into measures.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BUCHANAN GRIP.—Hon. Samuel Brenton, Member of Congress from Indiana, died at his residence in Fort Wayne on Sunday evening last, from the disease he had contracted at the National Hotel in Washington.

"TRANSPIRE."—The use of this word in the sense of "*occur*" should be universally condemned. Besides being a glaring impropriety, it is an unpardonable sin against the richness and variety of the language.

BRIDGE COMMENCED.—The bridge over the Clinch river at Clinton, for the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, has been commenced. The bridge will be 500 feet in length. We have encouraging reports from the work along this road.

☞ David Hunt, of Rodney, Mississippi, has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the American Colonization Society.

☞ It is the opinion of the best informed citizens of Indiana that Gov. Willard will very soon call an extra session of the Legislature of that State.

ANOTHER POINT SETTLED.—The question has been mooted, whether foreign goods or merchandize, in transit through the country to an interior port on the 1st of July next, would be considered "in public store" and entitled to entry at the reduced rate of the new tariff. This has been decided in the affirmative by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will be seen from the following copy of the official instructions to the Collector of New York:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 26, 1857.
>
> SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, asking whether merchandize in transit in bond to an interior port, but which may not arrive at the port of destination until after the 1st of July next, can be considered as in public store, or bonded warehouse, within the meaning of the act of 3d instant, and the instructions of this Department of 17th instant; and in reply have to state that merchandize so situated, being in the custody of the Government, may be considered as in bondded warehouse, and should it so remain, and not arrive at its port of destination until after the 1st of July next, it would be liable only to the reduced rate of duty.
>
> Very respectfully,
> HOWELL COBB,
> Secretary of the Treasury.
>
> J. REDFIELD, Esq.,
> Collector of Customs, New York.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The intelligence received by the last two steamers from Europe is very interesting, as affecting our relations with England and France, but especially with the latter, and also as affecting the relations between the three great maritime powers and China. It seems that the war which has just broken out between the Chinese and English, in which the Americans have taken a small part, is thought to be the beginning of a very serious struggle in the East—very different from that of 1840, because Russia stands in the background in support of China against the pretensions of the maritime powers.

I understand that Lord Napier, the new British Minister, has already had two interviews with Gen. Cass on this subject, and that England expresses the greatest solicitude for the United States to take part in the struggle, which is considered the great contest of commerce and civilization in that quarter of the world. It is understood that England and France, being united on the China question, are willing that the United States should have full swing on this continent—that they should have their belly full of the Monroe doctrine down even to Cape Horn, provided we appreciated our proper position on the China question.

The determination not to have a government organ was the result of a full Cabinet consultation. The Herald's article on this subject is really an echo to the feelings of the administration.

The difficulties with New Grenada have not yet been formally taken up for consideration by the Cabinet. Some informal conversation has been had, and it is very probable a large fleet will shortly be ordered to the Isthmus, if the present feeling of Mr. Buchanan is carried out. He has great faith in a strong navy.

Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, Mr. Buchanan did materially change the Dallas-Clarendon treaty from the form it had assumed in the Senate. His object has been to make it conform as nearly as possible to the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and at the same time to exclude all pretence of sovereignty or protectorship on the part of England. With this view all ambiguous language has been stricken out.

[illegible] thinks that the new appointee to the office of Governor of Kansas is "a rather fast man." We think so too. We look upon Robt. J. Walker of Kansas, Wm. Walker of Nicaragua, Alexander Walker of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and our "Walker of Walker's" as four very fast Walkers.

☞ A London correspondent, alluding to the debate in Parliament on Mr. Cobden's motion, says that Mr. Samuel Warren (author of "Ten Thousand a Year") pronounced "a heavy censure on Ministers." Judging from the usual character of Mr. Warren's Parliamentary efforts, his "censure" must have been "heavy" indeed.

CHEERING FROM WALKER.—The New York Herald, of Monday, says:

> Private letters are in this city, written by General Walker, on the 3d of March, in which he expresses the confident hope that, in a short time, he will clear Nicaragua of its invaders, and establish his foreign relations upon a clear and permanent basis.
>
> Letters to the same date have been received from Major. Wm. K. Rodgers, who was supposed to have been lost at sea on his way up from Panama to San Juan del Sur. He arrived there after an exhausting passage of twenty-five days along the unfriendly shore of Costa Rica. From these we learn that the health of General Walker's men was never so good as it is now. Major Rodgers states that a rumor prevailed in Rivas that Gen. Canas, the Costa Rican commander, with the allied troops before Rivas, was under arrest by order of his brother generals, because of a supposed wish on his part to see and treat with Walker.
>
> On the 4th instant Gen. Walker issued a decree modifying his former one in relation to sales of confiscated property.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs:

> NEW YORK, April 1.
>
> Dispatches were received yesterday at the State Department from Minister Borland and Commissioner Morse, at New Granada, informing our Government that they have failed to accomplish anything. The New Granadan Government contend that they are not responsible for the property destroyed by the mob riot at Panama, and the demands of this Government will not be complied with.
>
> The mission of our Commissioner and the demands of our Minister having failed, they will return in the next steamer.
>
> Gen. Herran, the New Grenadan minister, called on Gen. Cass to-day at the State Department, and had quite a protracted interview relative to our difficulties.

INTERESTING FROM OREGON.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

SALEM, O. T., Jan. 1, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Perhaps a letter from this "Far West," where the mighty Pacific dashes its ceaseless waves against the iron-bound coast of the western continent of North America, might be acceptable to your numerous readers. With an extended acquaintance in Oregon of five years, and having become conversant with her local and general affairs, may I be permitted to speak "by authority," and relate what *I know* or have heard? Many persons in the United States are turning their attention to the infant settlements on the great Pacific coast. Some of them have friends here, while many others are almost persuaded to take the "pleasure trip" over the Plains and pitch their tents in the "Italy of North America." I have not found Oregon, in all respects, as she was represented to be by political demagogues, who represented the people and country here just what they *ought to be*, not what they really are. If I were asked the question whether I would remove to Oregon were I in the United States again, my answer would be perhaps so, or perhaps not so.

At my age of life, were I and mine situated in a healthy region, amongst good society, with all the concomitants thereof, and having a competency of life, in any of the Western States, *we would stay there*. But the Universal Yankee Nation will ever be moving Westward and annexing new countries, till the Polynesian Islands, China, Japan, the East Indies, and some portions of Africa shall be annexed and governed by our adventurous race! Well, then, the first *little* removal from the States will be to Oregon, Washington, California, and Massilla Valley, preparatory to settling those *other* regions.

Oregon, naturally, is a desirable country, and it is a large place, possessing a mild and healthy climate, endless water power, vast forests of tall, valuable timber, boundless ever green plains, rich, fine bodies of arable lands, vast mineral resources, and lying contiguous to the mighty Pacific Ocean, whose placid bosom bears the ships of many nations, laden with their rich commerce. We are becoming close neighbors, by steam navigation, to Australia, China, the Polynesian Islands, and the Russian possessions north. We number only 50,000 whites in our large Territory—a country capable of sustaining four millions of people. A railroad from the States to Puget's Sound, and thence south through the great Willamette valley, Umpqua, Rogue river, Scotts, Pitt river, and Sacramento, to San Francisco, will develope the resources of a mighty country, hitherto almost unknown to our people, stretching from lat. 49° N. to lat. 30° North; and west of the Rocky Mountains. As a people, we are weak and few, and we desire the fostering care of the parent Government. Let us but have this great national artery—the Pacific Railroad—and our numbers and wealth will swell like our mighty tides. The health and climate of our great Western possessions on this coast are treasures untold, and not purchasable anywhere else. To-day, the sun shines here with warmth and brilliancy, and the country blooms in green, stock ranging on the boundless grassy plains, fat and independent of their owners, and the purest water for man and beast that ever gushed forth from God's footstool. This country abounds with plenty, and, after four years of as hard times as any people could well endure, we are emerging again into prosperity—a wiser people from bitter experience.

Our Indian war is closing, and that charming region of Oregon lying east of the Cascade Mountains is ready now for the whites to form settlements. That is the most charming country and climate my eyes ever beheld. Our Oregon volunteers wintered there last winter, and, from the general accounts which they gave of the weather, and their *fat and sleek* appearance on their return, *there* consumptive persons should settle. Corn, rye, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, cabbages, onions, melons, barley, clover, timothy, tobacco, China sugar-cane, sheep, cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and *Young Americans* can be reared in the greatest abundance and perfection. As a people, we have bought too much and sold too little for our own good, since this country was settled by the Americans. Now, numerous manufactories are springing up amongst us. A large woolen factory, under the guidance of responsible wealthy men, is being erected in Salem. While founderies, wagon-shops, tanneries, saddleries, flouring mills, plow-shops, &c., are going up all over the country, the farmers are producing wheat, wool, butter, hides, corn, pork, beef, onions, &c., in great abundance and of superior quality. The greatest drawback to our general prosperity is that we are cursed with a Locofoco misrule here, which bases its power and perpetuity on infidelity and the brandy cask.

Thrice has the subject of a State government been brought before the voters of Oregon, and thrice voted down. The Legislature, now in session at Salem, has again enacted that we shall vote yes or no on that subject, at our next annual election! That mysterious personage, known as "Sam," has made a breach here in the ranks of the "Faithful," and the Senate or Council is K. N. in Oregon!! How we desire a great influx of people from the States amongst us to aid in education, manufactures, morals, farming scientifically, navigation, ship building, legislation, fruit growing, &c. According to the rules of rhetoric, I have begun at minor points, and am raising in the scale of description, and will now "cap the climax" by giving your readers a chapter on

OREGON APPLES AND PEARS.

It is a fixed fact that no country in North America can exceed Oregon in the production, size, and flavor of apples and pears.

Some eight years ago, a couple of gentlemen of the Willamette Valley visited the United States, and brought with them, on their return, a large amount of apple and pear seeds, also limbs for grafting. The selection was made at a venture; they knew not how this soil and climate would agree with the varieties which they brought. They started nurseries, and from these mainly have come the parent stock of the hundreds of thousands of fruit trees planted and being planted in Oregon and California. California does not prove favorable for apples, but is good for pears. The great productiveness, size, color, flavor, and good keeping of the Oregon apples and pears are a matter of wonder to the Western world. Apple and pear trees bear here the third year from the bud or seed!! It is true that the science of pomology has to be all learned *anew* here, but it is soon learned, and how pleasing the science and practice in this mild, salubrious climate, this rich, light, fertile, warm soil! Many varieties, rating as No. 1, do not succeed here, while other varieties of less note in the States, or in the "fruit books," become "best" here.

The elementary and constituent principles of our soil are not well tested as yet, as we have not called to our aid the help of practical chemistry in analysing our various soils, which are four—rich alluvial bottoms; red clay soils, strongly impregnated with phosphate of iron, lying on the buttes or little hills; sandy and gravelly bottoms on some of our streams; and black, vegetable clay loam on the mountains. The latitude of Oregon does not make so much difference in the mean temperature of the atmosphere as the various altitudes. Hence, with the diversity of our soils and climate even in this valley—seventy-five by one hundred and fifty miles in extent—we can raise every variety of apples and pears grown from Wisconsin to North Carolina. For three years the apple orchards in the valley have been in bearing, and such has been the demand for shipping account, that the apples brought at the orchards in 1854 ten dollars per bushel, in 1855 eight dollars, and in 1856 eight to nine dollars per bushel. In 1856, there was paid out, for apples in this valley, three hundred thousand dollars in cash! Our apples keep for any desired time in the Western marts, and are retailing at rates *there* that the common people cannot use them. Let but the price come down to two or three dollars per bushel here, and then all can use them, and fifty times as many will sell. Apples, brought from the States in the green state, rot on the journey or very soon after uncasing, when they arrive on our coasts. Hence our apples will not come in competition with those of the United States.

The Y. N. Pippin, Gloria Mundi, Winesap, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Bellflower, Esopus Spitzenburg, Blue Pearmain, Fall Beauty, Fall Pippin, Jersey Sweeting, Rambo, S. S. Paradise, Tolpebocking, American Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Michael Henry Pippin, Summer Bellflower, Red Astrachan, Hubbardson Nonsuch, Wixan, Dutch Mignone, Sweet Pearmain, Sweet June, Red June, Early Harvest, and Gravenstein appear to be perfectly at home in our soils and climate. Many of these have been exhibited in April in a perfectly sound and excellent condition in Oregon and California. The Gloria Mundis are now being sold in San Francisco at $5 each! They measure from 14 to 18 inches in circumference, of a beautiful bright yellow, and are pretty good second-rate apples for eating. But the size, color, and flavor of our Esopus, Blue Pearmain, Yellow Newtown Pippin, White Winter Pearmain, Tolpehocking, Fall Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Golden Russet, and Winesap are beyond anything I have ever seen in any country in North America.

We need the introduction of many new varieties of apples here. In like manner, our Buerre Bose, Diel, Easter, Bartlett, Columbia, Butter or White Doyenne, Vicar of Winkfield, Passe Colmar, Dunmore, and Glout Morceau are of the highest excellence in size, productiveness, and flavor. Grapes, plums, cherries, apricots, almonds, quinces, gooseberries, currants, English strawberries, and nectarines grow and produce here in rich abundance and flavor.

I have 1,200 apple, pear, cherry, plum, apricot, and almond trees in my orchard and garden and yet this is no start towards an orchard, when compared with many of our lately planted orchards in this valley. Many orchardists have now growing in their orchards, in Oregon, upwards of twenty thousand apple trees. The mining regions in Oregon will never be planted in orchards—they would all be dug up every year or two in their wild search for gold. There is no country where there can be so much pains bestowed on the curture of fruit trees as in Oregon. The wild and tame grasses remain green the year round, and stock "eat themselves," hence the drudgery in raising feed for stock and feeding it to them is dispensed with, and that time can be employed in fruit culture and in saving it. Can there be a more pleasing task, this side of Heaven, than in attending to the business of our first parents in the Garden of Eden — dressing and growing luscious and healthy fruit, and eating of our own vine and fig tree? Will your readers pardon me for the length of this letter, spun out so much longer than I intended it? God bless you all in good old Kentucky.

DAVID NEWSOM.

TRIAL OF REV. J. S. KALLOCK.—The trial of Rev. J. S. Kallock, on the charge of adultery, commenced on Tuesday, before the Court of Common Pleas in Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Kallock is defended by R. H. Dana, Charles B. Train, and H. W. Paine.

> The trial excites much interest. The indictment charges him with the crime of adultery, committed on the evening of the 5th of January at the Lechmere Hotel, with a woman unknown.
>
> The first witness examined was Rev. W. F. Holland, who testified to the fact that the defendant lectured before the East Cambridge Lyceum on the night in question. He declined to accept his (witness') invitation to take tea at his house, but preferred a room in the hotel for the purpose of looking over his notes.
>
> Mrs. Griffin, 19 years old, wife of one of the proprietors of the house, testified to her curiosity being excited by a conversation which she overheard between the defendant and the unknown woman. She saw them through a crevice over the door kiss each other. She saw the woman pinch defendant's cheeks and indulge in other affectionate flirtations, which led witness to suppose they were not married.
>
> Mr. Ephraim B. Bailey, one of the proprietors of the house, testified that Mr. Kallock came to the hotel early in the evening. He introduced the lady with him as his wife, and called for a private room; and also for a warm whisky toddy, which he wished to be brought to him privately. The curiosity of this witness was also excited, and while Kallock and his female friend were absent at the lecture, he had a door of the room fixed partially open.
>
> Without concluding Mr. Bailey's examination, the court adjourned till the following morning.

SEDUCTION CASE IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Paris Flag, writing from Carlisle, says:

> The trial of Dr. J. H. Carpenter in our Circuit Court last week, for the seduction of Miss Goram, resulted in his being fined $2,750 and costs. The case will probably cost him $5,000. He is worth about $8,000. His property was attached when the suit was commenced. The Doctor is a married man. Miss Goram had been married to Mr. Dunnington about three months before the birth of the child. Her husband obtained a divorce. She is about 18 years old and modest and retiring in her appearance. The court-house was crowded during the trial, which lasted five days. Hon. Garrett Davis and Col. W. W. Alexander of your place, and Thos. E. Quisenberry, Esq., of this place, appeared for the prosecution, and Hons. Leander M. Cox, R. H. Buckner, and Col. Wm. Norville and F. Munger, Esq., for the defence.

A GREAT RACE.—A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., of the 30th ult., says:

> Two sporting men of this city, Taylor and Dalton, started on horses from the Exchange, this morning at 5 o'clock, for a one hundred mile race, without rest or feed. The bets are $2,500 a side. Whitesboro', Oneida county, is the termination of the race.
>
> The horses passed Fonda, forty-three miles of the distance, at 9:15 A. M. Time, 4 hours 15 minutes. Dalton horse slightly ahead.
>
> They arrived at Little Falls at 17 minutes past 12, the Dalton horse still a little ahead, but in bad condition.
>
> Taylor, the New York horse, is the winner of the one hundred mile race. He arrived at Whitestown at 5:30 P. M., making the distance in twelve hours and a half. The Albany horse was a quarter of a mile behind.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We have already mentioned the robbery, on the 4th of March, of the mail, near Aberdeen, Arkansas. Among the packages of value stolen was the following:

No. 6387. $108. Letter from J. Brump to C. S. Sneed, dated at Pine Bluff, January 26, 1857; purports to have enclosed $108, Louisville, Ky.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1857.

The heaviest portion of the season's business is now over. The crop of sugar is pretty well disposed of. Cotton is still coming in, but only in small lots, and the bulk is now in second and third hands. The receipts of Western produce are also falling off. The hardware and dry goods men are still busy with some Texas and Arkansas dealers, but stocks are now exceedingly reduced, and purchasers and purchases are daily becoming fewer and lighter. More persons are leaving the city than coming to it. Some handsome fortunes have been made here this year, particularly in the cotton factorage business. Several houses will realize in clear gain over $150,000 each. The past winter has been agreeable, and, as a general thing, strangers have been pleased with their visit, though many of those who stopped at the St. Charles went away with bitter complaints of exhorbitant charges, miserable fare, and poor attendance. This hotel, it must be regretted, has not been conducted in a manner to improve its reputation, and the complaints made have, in most instances, been too well founded—the table and attendance on the ladies' side of the house have been miserable.

Reports from the country show that the recent cold weather has throughout the State retarded the growing crops two or three weeks at least, though no material injury, it is believed, has been done except to the fruit, much of which in some localities is completely destroyed.

Some decided movements have recently taken place in the affairs of the Texas Pacific Railroad. One or two meetings of parties interested have been held; the domicil of the controling board has been changed to this city, and new subscription lists have been opened. Public attention has been called to the road, its progress, prospects, and the immense grants of valuable land made to it by the State of Texas. Two editorials have appeared in the Picayune in relation to it, but the subject has not yet by any means been handled in a manner due to its merits. The whole South is deeply interested in its success; and it is to be earnestly hoped that those to whom the execution of the mighty work shall be entrusted will be equal to their duties and not swayed by personal speculation.

Mr. George Peabody, the great banker, leaves here to-day. It is rumored that a deputation of prominent Mississippians called upon him a few days ago, and that during the interview he had occasion to speak of the financial affairs of Mississippi with reference to the unpaid bonds, and did speak of them with extreme severity against the State, but with regret and mortification. A large portion of those bonds, it is well known, are held in England, and the rebuke must have been keenly felt coming as it does from such a source and at such a time too when English capital is sought to assist in building the railroads through that State. Mississippi is abundantly able to pay her indebtedness, and it seems strange indeed that she still repudiates.

KARL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The Bremen steamship Constitution arrived this afternoon from Bremen and Southampton, bringing dates to Tuesday, March 17th.

Advices from Manchester are favorable.

The steamship Asia arrived out on Monday. Advices wholly unimportant.

The steamship Indian, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

Political news unimportant.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the King of Prussia sent new instructions to the Conference, to the effect that a recognition of his rights of sovereignty in Neufchatel is the express condition of his renunciation of that sovereignty.

The Spanish expedition against Mexico assumes a more imposing aspect. Gen. Perula is spoken of for chief in command.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says the sound dues treaty was duly signed March 14th.

The overland China mail had arrived at London. Its advices confirm the telegraphic accounts of wholesale attempts at poisoning by a baker at Hong Kong. Several hundred were poisoned, but none fatally. The proprietor of the bakery was arrested on his way to Macao, and was to be tried immediately at Hong Kong.

A large number of junks was collecting for the purpose of attacking Hong Kong.

Some fears were entertained by the English on account of the smallness of their land forces, and an application was made to the Governor General of India for a regiment, which was refused.

The French ships were anchored at the head of the Bay of Hong Kong. The American frigate Levant was also in the harbor.

The San Jacinto had proceeded to Lintin to look after some junks, which had attempted to intercept the American steamer Lilly.

Commissioner Yeh had addressed Commissioner Parker, asking why he had not ordered the American ships and subjects not to intermeddle in the present troubles. Parker's reply is not known.

Tea continued to advance. The Shanghae market is excited. Several chops Congou have been taken at 14 taels, the same quality as that which sold for 8 taels in October.

A Paris letter says the French Charge left Marseilles on the 12th, for China, with instructions to the Admirals of the French fleets in the China seas, to operate with the English forces conformably to an arrangement concluded between the two Governments.

Russia is making preperations for a decisive campaign in Circassia. She has 100,000 troops along the shore of the Caspian, and had, besides, secured the co-operation of several native chiefs.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Wm. A. Harris, of Missouri, has completed an arrangement for becoming editor and proprietor of the Washington Union, to take effect the 15th inst. He was formerly Representative to Congress from Virginia, afterwards Minister to Buenos Ayres, and was favorably known as the editor of the Constitution and the Spectator, formerly published in this city.

Although Appleton is not appointed, there is little or no doubt that he will succeed General Thomas as Assistant Secretary of State.

A letter of instructions to Collectors respecting the new tariff is in course of preparation, and will be shortly issued.

In the course of the present month Jno. R. Sharpstein will be appointed Postmaster of Milwaukee, vice Moonan, whose commission has expired; Dan'l C. Brown, Janesville, Wis., vice Strong, whose commission has expired; R. H. Glass, Lynchburg, Va., re-appointed; Edwards, Belfast, Me., vice Noyes, whose commission has expired; Edgar Whiddin, Calais, Me., commission expired; Warren Hathaway, Eastport, Me., re-appointed.

James McCarthy, of Tennessee, has been appointed corresponding clerk of the Navy Department.

CHICAGO, April 2.

A heavy gale here yesterday wrecked six vessels along the lake shore. Fifteen lives are reported lost. The schooner Cyguet, with a cargo of wood, foundered against the breakwater. Crew saved. Brig David Smart went ashore five miles north of here. All the crew, except the mate, lost. The yawl of the steamer Huron, attempting to rescue them, capsized, and four men were lost.

The schooner Temperance was wrecked at Racine. Further accounts of disasters by the gale are anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.

It is rumored here that one hundred and fifty fillibusters, to be commanded by a son of one of our merchants, will leave this city to join an expedition which is shortly to sail from New Orleans for the purpose of invading Costa Rica, and thus relieve Gen. Walker by diverting the attention of his enemies to another point. They are reported to be in possession of abundant means to prosecute the enterprise.

NEW YORK, March 31.

It is stated that the counsel of Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel are confident of their acquital on the charge of murder. They say that they are not only able to establish ther clients' innocence, but give the name of the actual murderer, and show how the deed was done.

A letter from Santa Cruz river, dated February 3, says, if the people of Sonora had encouragement they would declare themselves independent of Mexico, and ask to be annexed to the United States. The country is overrun by Indians, robbing and murdering the people in every direction.

The revolution in Sonora had ceased. Governor Gandara had been compelled to retire. His property had been confiscated, and a new Governor had been appointed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.

Dyer, Republican, is elected Governor. Very few Democrats are returned to the Legislature. Both Republicans elected to Congress.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.

The whole vote at the election yesterday was—Dyer, Republican, for Governor, 9,600; Potter, Democrat, 4,300. There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor—no choice. Turner, Republican, will be elected by the Assembly. Senate—Republicans, 26; Democrats, 5; no choice, 2. House—Republicans, 61; Democrats, 8; no choice, 2. Durfee's majority for Congress is nearly 3,500; Crayton's 800.

PROVIDENCE, April 2.

The State election has resulted in a complete triumph of the opponents of the Administration.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

THE SUPREME COURT.—There may be, and certainly there are, different opinions as to the points which the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced upon in the late Dred Scott case. Many think that the court decided right, and many others think that it decided wrong. Those who think the one way, and those who think the other, may, for aught we know, be equally honest.

There is one point, however, in regard to which all intelligent American citizens, who recognize the binding force of the constitution of the United States, must and no doubt will agree. It is, that whatever the Supreme Court has decided in regard to matters legitimately before it must stand as the law of the land, either until the constitution shall be changed or until a contrary or different decision shall be made by the same high tribunal hereafter. The United States judiciary, by the theory of our Republican Government, is the highest, the authorized, the final expounder of the constitution and the laws, and any other resistance to its decisions than argument is, to all intents and purposes, nullification.

The people, or any portion of them, unquestionably have the power to seek to bring about ultimately a reversal of any decision of the Supreme Court by supporting only those men for the Presidency who, if elected, will, so fast as vacancies occur upon the bench of the court, nominate such persons to fill them as will be in favor of the reversal; but this would be a very slow process, and, we think, a most improper and injurious one. It was never contemplated for an instant by the framers of the constitution, or any of the old fathers of the country, that the masses of the people, instead of relying upon the Supreme Court for judicial decisions, should first make the decisions in their own minds and then go to work to elect Presidents who should choose Judges to confirm those decisions. Such market-house and cross-roads trials of great judical questions would be a subversion of the spirit of our institutions, and ought not to be encouraged by law-abiding men in any section. They would be a scandal upon our Republic.

Surely it would be infinitely better, because more in accordance with the form of our Government and the spirit of the constitution, that the people should elect good and wise men to the Presidency, trusting them to appoint, as vacancies should occur, good and wise men to the Supreme Bench, who should expound all judicial questions coming before them according to their own enlightened judgments, than that the people, in their primary capacity, should form judicial opinions and undertake to execute them through the awkward machinery of Presidential elections.

The Lynchburgh Virginian justly says that a very inadequate concep[illegible] has been generally entertained of the true rel[illegible] of the government and the people of this [illegible]ribunal. So quietly, so obscurely, [illegible] discharged its functions, that [illegible]o appreciate its power, if not its dign[illegible]erence, has been made to the *government* of the United States, men have been accustomed to think only of the Executive and the Legislative Departments. As the more active branches of the government and the fountains of patronage, they have been the cynosures of all eyes. It is doubtful whether, until the Dred Scott decision brought them prominently before the world, more than one in a hundred of the reading public could have repeated off hand, the names of the Supreme Judges—while there would have been no hesitation in answering the questions: who is President? who Vice President? who compose the Cabinet? who the Virginia delegation in Congress? who are Ministers at the principal foreign courts, &c., &c.? Yet by the Constitution the Supreme Court is a co-ordinate Department of the government, with a power higher than that of either President or Congress—the power of saying to both: WE FORBID.

☞ We learn from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun that Mr. Whittlesey, the first Comptroller, having decided the Blanchard case, is now engaged in considering the testimony in the Carnick and Ramsey case, and as soon as he shall dispose of that he will leave the office and return to his home in Ohio.

The cases above mentioned are those in which Congress directed that damages be paid to the parties for the breach of their mail contracts by the Postmaster General. In the Blanchard case Mr. Whittlesey has allowed the sum of sixty-three thousand dollars.

The other case is one involving a larger amount. A contract was made by Postmaster General Hubbard with Carnick and Ramsey for the conveyance of the mails to California by way of Vera Cruz and Acapulco, subject to the approval of Congress. Postmaster General Campbell cancelled the contract and Congress directed that the damage they thereby sustained be paid them. Thus it will be found in the course of time that the executive officers of the Government will not be sustained in arbitrary violation of obligations to individuals, or, if they do, it must be at the expense of the public treasury.

We should like to know, if only for the gratification of curiosity, what is the aggregate amount of the expense to which President Pierce's Jesuit at the head of the Post Office Department put the United States Government by his arbitrary, absurd, and most outrageous violations of solemn contracts. Let the amount by all means be ascertained and stated, and we rather think that the first experiment of a Jesuit in the Cabinet will be the last — unless indeed the Pope and the Church shall positively insist hereafter upon driving hard bargains.

THE STATE COUNCIL.—We publish to-day the proceedings of the State Council. They will be found full of interest to the members of the American party. The organization of the party was perfected upon a very efficient and comprehensive basis. The resolutions which were adopted will be responded to by every patriot in the State and in the Union, and will receive their fullest approbation. They breathe a spirit of true Americanism and devotion to the interests of the country.

The address of the president is patriotic, sound, conservative, and sensible; it is well worthy of the estimable gentleman who fills the honorable position of president of the American State Council of Kentucky.

The list of delegates to the National Council comprises many of the most active, able, and influential members of the party. They will fully represent the Americans of the State in that body.

The resolutions which were introduced elicited able and eloquent speeches from some of the most brilliant minds in the State. They were listened to with the deepest attention. Arrangements were made for speedily placing our candidates in the field for the ensuing August election, and the party throughout the State will enter upon the canvass full of hope and confidence and determined to win the victory. We have never entered a canvass under more favorable auspices. Never in the history of the party in this State have we seen so much zeal and enthusiasm and determination in all portions of the State. The omens are propitious, and, if our friends press forward without faltering, a glorious victory will crown their efforts and Kentucky will be redeemed.

DEPLORABLE TRAGEDY IN BULLITT COUNTY.—*Murder of a Daughter and Suicide of the Father.* On Thursday evening about five o'clock Mr. Julius C. Buky, of Bullitt county, living four or five miles from Mt. Washington, went into the room where his wife and daughter, a very beautiful young lady sixteen or seventeen years old, were quilting. The daughter remarked that she wished to visit a neighbor. The father objected. Words passed, and the daughter retorted somewhat unbecomingly. Thereupon he struck her with a cane, and, drawing his revolver, shot her through the head, and, while she was falling, shot her again through the back. She died instantly. At the sound of the reports his son rushed to the room and met his father upon the threshold retreating to the yard with his pistol in his hand. It being evident that the father was about to kill himself, the son struggled for the pistol, but the father clung to it desperately, and, after getting a short distance from the door, succeeded in blowing his own brains out and fell dead.

Mr. Buky was between fifty and sixty years old, and he is represented to us as having been esteemed a perfect gentleman, unusually kind to his family, of considerable property, and of very respectable connections. He is said to have been exasperated against his unfortunate daughter because she persisted against his commands and entreaties in receiving the attentions of a lover that was obnoxious to him.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.—We announce to-day the name of Col. Thos. L. Jones, of Newport, as the American candidate for State Treasurer. Col. Jones is extensively known, and to know him is to respect and to admire him. He bore himself gallantly in the canvass last summer and autumn, and made hosts of friends wherever he went. In the nomination of Col. Jones, the office has sought the man and not the man the office. He has accepted the nomination because his party has demanded his services and not because he sought the office. The Americans of Kentucky may well be proud of their candidate, and they will give him such a hearty support as to elect him by a triumphant majority.

> No one has stronger claims to the disgust and resentment of the old protective tariff, anti-Texas, pro-bank, and rag-currency champions than Robert J. Walker, for no man did more to overthrow and annihilate this pestilent brood of Federal schemes than that "small, smart fellow, born in Pennsylvania," whom the Gazette of yesterday thinks proper to notice in terms so untruthful and indecent.
> *Cin. Enquirer.*

We wonder if the Democratic editors are not afraid of giving offense by such language as this to that old Whig party which they now so admire and applaud, and which some of them say they always regarded as a party of honest principles.

BACON COLLEGE AT HARRODSBURG.—We are gratified to learn that there is a certainty of the re-establishment of this once prominent institution on a firm basis. Mr. John B. Bowman has been actively canvassing the State to procure an endowment fund and in one hundred and fifty days secured $150,000. This speaks volumes for the liberality of the Christian denomination in Kentucky, and its devotion to educational advancement.

☞ An affray occurred at St. Louis on Thursday, between two steamboatmen named Henry Woodruff and Joseph Nash, in which the former stabbed the latter in three or four different places with a pocket-knife. One of the wounds is supposed to be dangerous. Woodruff was arrested.

☞ It seems that Mr. Robert J. Walker was permitted to write out his own instructions as Governor of Kansas. This idea of a Governor's telling himself what to do and what not to do is worthy of our new administration.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL OF KENTUCKY.

THURSDAY, April 2.

The Council was called to order and opened by an address from the President, Hon. Thos. H. Clay, which was received and ordered to be published.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

> BROTHERS: It gives me great pleasure to meet in council at this important crisis in the history of our Commonwealth so many true and patriotic Americans.
>
> The elections in August will, perhaps, for some years to come decide the political position of the State of Kentucky. No exertions will be spared by the Democracy to carry the State. It is useless now to speculate upon the causes of the defeat of our candidates in the late Presidential contest, or the means employed to give the vote of the State to Mr. Buchanan. That the principles of the American party have not been invalidated by the result, is certain. Is there a delegate present who does not feel that the platform upon which we stand is sound and the only true and national one upon which Americans should rest?
>
> The agitation of the subject of slavery, whenever it suits the policy of the Democratic party, has heretofore been used to secure the election of their candidate for the Presidency. At the North they have always been ready to unite with the most ultra abolitionists, whilst at the South they are found to amalgamate as readily with those who are most violent in the advocacy of pro-slavery sentiments. But it is to be hoped, for the sake of our country and its institutions, that there are good and true men enough to be found both at the North and at the South, who will unite to put down this continued agitation, and to maintain inviolate the Constitution and its compromises. It remains yet to be seen what effect the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, will have upon the law-abiding people of the Northern States.
>
> Mr. Buchanan, in his inaugural address at Washington, on the 4th of March, has avowed his opposition to any change in the naturalization laws, and his opinion, that foreigners should be entitled to all the rights and privilegs, now enjoyed by native citizens in the territories of the United States; that squatter sovereignty is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party; that, under the power given by the Constitution to the General Government to make military roads, Congress may make appropriations of the public money for the construction of railways to the Pacific. The sentiments expressed in the odious Ostend Manifesto are again put forth, opposed as they are to the laws of nations. Such doctrines for the first time avowed by a President of the United States are sufficient to startle the public, and should convince the South, that she has given her votes to one who is endeavoring to break down her institutions and add to the present preponderance of the free States. Where are the old States' Rights men and strict constructionists to take refuge? Is it in the arms of this modern Democracy, whose principles are thus promulgatad by the President of their choice?
>
> Brothers! It is the duty of this Council so to organize the American party in every county and voting precinct in the State, that the full and entire vote may be brought out, in support of such candidates as the nominating delegates may place before them for their suffrages.
>
> Our opponents are alive to the importance of the election to be held in August. Their strongest men will be brought forward as their candidates, and their most untiring and strenuous efforts will be given to secure their election.
>
> They must be met by corresponding exertions on our part. Is there an American present who is not ready to devote a portion of his time and his services to the success and maintenance of his principles? Is there any one here who does not desire that our glorious Commonwealth should preserve her integrity, and throw aside in scorn the fetters with which this modern Democracy would bind her?
>
> I will detain the council no longer with my remarks, but commending our cause to God and our efforts to his guidance, I will not suffer myself to doubt the result.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Secretary was read and received.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Hon. Garrett Davis, Col. Thos. L. Jones, Roger W. Hanson, Gen. James Harlan, Hon. A. K. Marshall, and Col. Thos. L. Crittenden were added to the Committee on Resolutions and organization.

The following delegates and alternates to the National Council, to be held in Louisville on the first Tuesday in June next, were appointed:

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

For the State at Large.

Hon. James Campbell, of McCracken, delegate.
Col. Henry Grider, of Warren, alternate.
Hon. James F. Robinson, of Scott, delegate.
Col. Thos. L. Crittenden, of Franklin, alternate.

First Congressional District — Delegate, Willis Hughes, of Union.
Alternate, Dr. John M. Johnson, of McCracken.
Second Congressional District — Delegate, John W. Crockett, of Henderson.
Alternate, Alf. Allen, of Breckinridge.
Third Congressional District—Delegate, Geo. C. Rogers, of Warren.
Alternate, R. C. Bowling, of Logan.
Fourth Congressional District—Delegate, Micah T. Chrisman, of Boyle.
Alternate, Dr. Joel Owsley, of Cumberland.
Fifth Congressional District—Delegate, Philip B. Thompson, of Mercer.
Alternate, George Helm, of Hardin.
Sixth Congressional District—Delegate, Col. Geo. W. Dunlap, of Garrard.
Alternate, W. C. Gilliss, of Whiteley.
Seventh Congressional District—Delegate, Robert Mallory, of Oldham.
Alternate, L. A. Whiteley, of Louisville.
Eighth Congressional District—Delegate, Hon. Garrett Davis, of Bourbon.
Alternate, Brutus J. Clay, of Bourbon.
Ninth Congressional District—Delegate, E. T. Dulin, of Greenup.
Alternate, George W. Gist, of Montgomery.
Tenth Congressional District — Delegate, E. B. Bartlett, of Kenton.
Alternate, W. S. Rankin, of Grant.

It was ordered that the election of a candidate for the office of State Treasurer be postponed till Friday.

Adjourned till Friday morning.

FRIDAY, April 3.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were taken up *seriatim* and adopted unanimously:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the election of Mr. Buchanan was not a rejection by the people of the United States of the controling and fundamental principle of the American party.

Resolved, That we sincerely beleive that a large majority of our countrymen are of the opinion that a radical change in the naturalization laws is necessary to maintain the purity of our institutions and to preserve our nationality.

Resolved, That the Federal Union being the only safeguard of American liberty, every true patriot should devote his best energies to its preservation.

Resolved, That the systematic agitation of the slavery question has brought our Union into peril, and it is the duty of every American patriot not to interfere with the institutions of other States over which he has no legitimate control.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the interference of the General Government in the settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories, and we believe that the citizens of the United States, *bona fide* residents in the Territories, have the right to determine the question of slavery when they come to the adoption of a State constitution.

Resolved, That the principle enunciated by the President of the United States that "it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident *inhabitant* the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote" in the Territories of the United States, is a departure from sound policy; and should be resisted by every patriotic citizen of the confederacy, as the worst form in which the odious doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" can be offered to the acceptance of the American people.

Resolved, That the Americans of Kentucky require their candidates for Congress to avow the determination to oppose the passage of any law establishing the basis of suffrage in the Territories upon mere inhabitancy. They demand *citizenship* as the first requisite and qualification for suffrage, and they regard the proposition of the Buchanan administration to enable *aliens* to participate in the formation of State Constitutions, as a gross perversion of principle, a wide departure from sound policy, and the best evidence that time and events have added to the reasons which originally induced the organization of the American party.

Resolved, That while the American party in the State of Kentucky tolerates free discussion and free expression of individual opinions on the various political questions of the day, yet, under every political complication, the pure question of *Americanism* shall take precedence of all others.

Resolved, That it is important for the best interests of the American party of our common country that there shall be a full representation of all the States in the National Council to be convened in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st Tuesday in June next, and that the hospitalities of the party in Kentucky be and are hereby tendered to the delegates from the other States.

An election was held for a candidate of the American party for the office of State Treasurer, and Col. Thomas L. Jones, of Campbell co., was unanimously elected.

The Committee on Organization made a report which was adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized and empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur in our candidates for State offices.

Resolved, That each representative district in the State shall be entitled to three times the number of representatives in the American State Council that it is now entitled to in the House of Representatives in the State Legislature; the delegates to the State council to be chosen by a mass convention; and the time and place of holding the convention shall be fixed by a majority of the precinct committees of the respective districts.

Whereas, the loyal Americans of the First Congressional District have shown their devotion to the pure principles of our party, despite the overwhelming odds which surrounded them, by casting 177 more votes for Fillmore than they did for Morehead—

Resolved, That the thanks of this State Council are especally due to those independent Americans who have so manfully done their duty, regardless of the odds against them, and have never faltered in their onward march, though they have met with persecution and proscription, both political and personal, from their opponents.

Resolved, That we commend the conduct of the First district Americans, in their steady adherence to principles, as an example well worthy of emulation by our brethren in other districts of the State, and that we bid them be of good cheer as the progressive march of *civilization* may yet relieve them from the incubus of foreignism, which now threatens to engulf them.

The Council then adjourned until called together by the executive committee.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.

The Lecompton correspondent of the Democrat says that the census takers in Kansas are doing their work in a bad manner, missing some neighborhoods entirely and not taking the names of half of the actual residents in others. There is much quarreling between squatters and land associations in different parts of the territory. Several deputy marshals are arresting political prisoners on charges growing out of the difficulties of last summer.

At a Democratic meeting last night, J. V. Huntington, editor of the Leader, read a letter from Col. Benton, which denounces and repudiates the emancipation movement in this State.

Upwards of a million and a quarter has been subscribed to the six banks to be started here. The books are all closed until the organization and election of directors, when they will be opened again.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The President appointed for collectors Jacob Fry, of Chicago, Ill., vice Conly, resigned, and Robert Parks, Cuyahoga, Ohio.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This preparation is said to be a most effective remedy for Baldness and falling off of the Hair. It has only been introduced to the public a few years, and has already so rapidly won upon the confidence of the people that it justly stands superior to any other Hair Restorative ever brought before the people. We have such confidence in it that we have commenced using it for baldness, and our friends may look out to see our senior with a new head-dress.

West Tennessee Whig.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—*A Wife killed by her Husband.*—Yesterday afternoon the vicinity of Main and Brook streets was thrown into considerable excitement by the discovery of the commission of one of the most fiendish and cruel murders of which we have any knowledge. For some time an Irish sail-maker named Thomas Traver has been threatening the life of his wife, and, in consequence, for several days past, she has absented herself from home. Yesterday the neighbors had their suspicions aroused, from the fact of the house of Traver being mysteriously closed. About noon they attempted to enter his room, but it was locked and barred. They then found several policemen, and with them broke through the door. In the room they found Traver, with a razor in his hand, in the act of committing suicide. He made a slight gash in his throat, but the weapon was taken from him by Officers Shanks and Powell. After a very severe struggle, the man was seized and bound hand and foot.

The woman was found lying in the bed, without a particle of vitality. It was evident that she had died, some time before, from wounds inflicted by her husband. Traver acknowledged, after being taken to prison, that he committed the terrible deed. He says that he killed his wife about 4 o'clock in the morning, using for that purpose a small pen knife, which was found in the bed. He had stabbed her in several places, and made several gashes on her body, manifesting a spirit on his part of excessive virulence. What his motive was for committing this horrible crime is not known. He gives no explanation of his conduct, though it is presumed that the monster was laboring under the influence of passions aroused by long indulgence in liquor.

The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and was originally from Newport, in this State. Her maiden name was Burns, and she was married to her murderer last July.

> We perceive in a late Louisville Courier a long letter from Col. Jack Allen, late of Walker's army, a veteran officer and brave man, well known in that State, who lately returned from Nicaragua. He states that Walker is a petty tyrant, without military ability, and that all that has been alleged respecting the fatality of the climate, Walker's neglect of his men, the want of order and discipline, and the drunkenness prevailing among them is true.
> *New York Tribune.*

We are requested by Col. Allen to say that he never wrote such a letter to the Louisville Courier or to any other paper, and that he never expressed such sentiments either in writing or in conversation. Although there was a necessity for his return from Nicaragua, his strong sympathies are still in the cause in which Walker is embarked.

TERRIBLE CASE OF LYNCHING.—Doubtless our readers remember the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Frazer, a farmer residing near Lexington, and the subsequent trial of his wife and overseer, named Gregg, on the charge of having murdered him. They were acquitted, and have since married and settled near Maysville. A few days ago Gregg was taken out of his house and thoroughly castrated, by a party of men supposed to be from Lexington.

THE FOREST ROSE EXPLOSION.—We understand that by the explosion of the steamer Forest Rose, a Memphis and Napoleon packet (which was announced in a telegraphic dispatch puplished in the Journal and Bulletin of Thursday), Mr. Nathan Hurd, one of the pilots, was lost. Mr. Hurd was of this city, and the intelligence, which was received by private dispatch, has cast a deep gloom over his family.

☞ The Cologne Gazette states that Bayard Taylor returned to Stockholm from his winter tour in Lapland about the middle of February. The most northern point reached by him and his companions was Kautokrine, in Finland, 69 deg. north latitude. They traveled in Lapland costume, on sleds drawn by reindeer, and were objects of great interest with the natives, as Taylor was the first American seen in those parts.

NOT THE MAN.—We understand that William H. Nickerson, who was arrested several days ago and lodged in jail on the charge of being the man who killed Officer Beebe, at Columbus, Ohio, is not the right man. He is not identified by the Chief of the Police, who has received by telegraph a description of the person of the real murderer.

☞ Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Buzzard Roost, Alabama, made the first shipment of cotton over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Messrs. Walker, Nelson, & Co., of Memphis, to whom the cotton was consigned, presented Mr. Dixon with a silver cup bearing an appropriate motto.

> "There never was anything so ridiculous as the effort to identify the Democracy of the present day with the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson," exclaims a poor Know Nothing.—*Democrat.*

A rich Know Nothing might well say the same thing, for it is undoubtedly true.

☞ The Southern Standard says that "South Carolina is the very seat of moral and political chivalry." We can well imagine, that, if moral and political chivalry were *personified*, South Carolina would be its *seat*.

☞ The Memphis papers say that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad "has been constructed so that the trains can go through." That is well, but we hope that the bridges along its line have not been so constructed that trains can "go through."

HOMICIDE IN NEWTON COUNTY.—The Paulding Clarion learns that a homicide was committed a few days ago, in Newton county, near Decatur, of which one Wm. H. Johnson was the perpetrator, and Thos. Vance the victim.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KEYSBURG, KY., Feb. 20, 1857.

Many persons have inquired of me in regard to the "Far West," and I ask leave to make your paper the medium of a communication on this subject.

I feel it my duty to discourage the restless spirit of my friends as much as possible. No man should separate himself and family from old friends without a good cause. The State of Missouri possesses vast resources, and will become one of the first States in the Union. The less productive parts of the State abound in iron, lead, coal, and water power. I regard it the very best stock growing State in the West. Cattle are not so subject to disease as they are in a more moist country. The soil north of the Ozark and Iron mountains is alluvial and very fertile. Wheat, oats, corn, hemp, tobacco, blue grass, timothy, clover, the various fruits and vegetables common to Kentucky, grow finely. I found more choice Congress lands in Cass, Vernon, and Bates counties than any other portion of the State that I have visited.

The society is good, the water pure, and the country tolerably healthy. The climate reminds me very much of the climate of Kentucky before forests grew in the barrens. I do not believe cattle suffer as much from cold as they do in Kentucky.

The railroad prospects of Missouri are very flattering. The road from Hannibal to St. Joseph is in progress; the cars are running 20 miles. The road from St. Louis to Kansas City is half completed—the cars running 120 miles. The road from Kansas City to Keokuk will be commenced at both ends in the spring. It is an important road, and will be completed as soon as possible. The road from Kansas City to St. Joseph, called the Platte Valley road, will be commenced in April, as I am informed by my friends. The road from Kansas City to Lecompton and Lawrence, K. T., called the Kansas Valley road, will be completed as soon as possible. The road from Galveston to Kansas City, called the Galveston, Kansas City, and Lake Superior road, is one of the most important roads in the Union, and will be completed as soon as capital can build it. There is another road commenced to Kansas City that I have not mentioned, and, as a charter has not been procured for the Kansas City end, I will not mention its name. I have no doubt but Kansas City will make the great city of the plains. The Iron M[illegible]tain and the North Missouri roads are in progress from St. Louis; the first runs to the Pilot knob, the latter in the direction of Livingston county, Mo. You can stand before a map of the United States, with a string in hand, and learn through what regions of country those roads will run. I think the State of Missouri more underrated than any State in the Union. Kansas Territory is so near a fac simile of Missouri that I deem it unnecessary to say more about it than merely to state the fact.

The State of Arkansas possesses as great a variety of soil as any State in the West or South. The Arkansas valley is doubtless the very best cotton region in the United States. The staple is not so fine, but the yield per acre is certain, and much larger than in other States. It is decidedly the most desirable portion of the South for the cotton planter. The portion of the valley through which the Napoleon and Little Rock railroad runs will be densely populated in a short time. I learn that the first 60 miles extending from Napoleon to Pine Bluff will be completed soon. The final destiny of this road is to Kansas City. It is frequently called the Napoleon and Kansas City road. When this road shall be completed, the Arkansas valley will become the Eden of the South. The Memphis and Little Rock road is progressing. Kentucky is interested in the success of this road. The Gaines's Landing and Camden road is in progress. The less productive portions of the State are somewhat compensated by her valuable mineral productions, fine timber, and abundant water power. In the valley before named, the planters tell me that they make 14 bales of cotton and 300 bushels of corn per hand. They raise but little wheat; oats grow well. I saw clover growing as finely as I ever saw it in Kentucky, but I believe the planters never sow it. Apples do not grow well in the southern portions of the State, but peaches grow finely. Sweet potatoes, melons, and grapes grow to great perfection.

I am truly your friend,
F. A. RICE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Applications for route agencies and small post offices are numerous. It is determined, however, that no removal of the present incumbents shall take place except for cause.

It is not true that Peter G. Washington, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, intends going into the banking business with ex-Secretary Guthrie, at Louisville.

From the records of the Pension Bureau it appears that the land warrants issued since the first law passed, will call for 58,000,000 of acres. The acts passed since February 10, 1847, have granted more than 50,000,000.

Mr. Howard, reporter of the United States Supreme Court, has announced that a volume containing the decision and opinions in the Dred Scott case will be published in two or three weeks.

The following appointments were made: Collectors—Jesse Sharp, Wilmington, Del.; L. D. Starke, Camden, N. C.; Stephen Willets, Little Egg Harbor, N. Y.; W. W. Wood, Vicksburg, Miss.; Meretz Schaffer, Milwaukie, Wis.; Thadeus Sanford, Mobile, Ala.

Lyndon Taylor, Surveyor at Mawcatuck. Warren Haldaway, Postmaster, Eastport, Me. Edgar Whidden, Postmaster, Calais, Me. Sam. Edwards, Postmaster, Belfut, Me., vice James L. Noyes, commission expired. George R. Berrill, Appraiser at Philadelphia, vice Gideon G. Westcott, appointed Postmaster. Moses Bates, Jr., Collector, Plymouth, Mass., vice Edward P. Little, whose commission has expired. Amos Robbins, Collector, Perth Amboy, N. J., vice Francis W. Bringly, whose commission has expired. Wm. S. Jackson, Collector at Vienna, Md., vice George A. L. Smith, whose commission has expired. Charles H. Hempstead, Director of the Mint at California, in place of Lott, removed.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The Union publishes the correspondence between Napier, the Earl of Clarendon, and Mr. Cass, relative to the rescue of a great part of the British bark Tasso (wrecked at Barnegat), by the crew of an American life boat.

Mr. Fowler, acting Vice Consul at New York, has been instructed to convey to the widow of John Jones, one of the boatmen who perished in the rescue, a donation of fifty dollars, as a mark of sympathy from the British Government. A subscription had also resulted in the collection of a sum sufficient for the purchase of a small house and farm.

Mr. Fowler has also been making inquiries respecting the relatives of John Parker, another boatman who lost his life, and the rest of the boatmen who shared in the same danger.

Earl Clarendon instructs Lord Napier to express in the warmest terms the thanks of the British government for the timely assistance rendered, and expresses his admiration of the courage and devotion of the American boatmen.

Mr. Cass's letter to Lord Napier says: It is always a source of gratification to this government when the citizens of the United States are instrumental in rescuing individuals, especially citizens or subjects of foreign countries, from the perils of the sea, and the manifestation of sympathy and gratitude on the part of Her Majesty's government, in this instance, is justly appreciated by the President.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Washington correspondents say that the administration has definitely refused to send a special minister to China. Also, that orders are issued for the dismissal of the American consul at Hong Kong for assisting the British in their attack on Canton.

The Herald states that agents of the Spanish and Mexican governments are purchasing provisions and munitions of war in anticipation of the expected invasion of Mexico.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1857.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF MR. BUCHANAN REPUDIATED BY HIS OWN FRIENDS—THE SHADOW OF A COMING EVENT.—Radical and violent though Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy theoretically is, it seems, in the estimation at least of some of his ardent champions, to be falling miserably below the mark in fact. It is, indeed, Mr. Buchanan's singular misfortune to have incurred from his own political friends, at the very outset of his dealings with our foreign relations, the odious charge of unnecessarily departing from the established policy of the Government, and of violating the most cherished traditions of his party. We, his political enemies, have, it is true, no such charge to make against him, and do not recognize its justness for a moment, but the fact is all the more significant for that. The fact at any rate is indisputable.

Our readers will no doubt remember, that, before the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, and when his views of the pending Central American treaty were still unknown or at most a subject of vague conjecture, the Pennsylvanian, Mr. Buchanan's home organ, came out with a fierce and vehement attack upon the treaty, and was followed in its furious assault by the extreme party press all over the country, including the Democrat of this city. The treaty was denounced through all the moods and figures of rhetorical demagoguism. No stereotyped epithet or phrase of political abuse seemed too severe for it. It was stigmatized as an "entgngling alliance" with foreign powers, as a glaring infringement of the time-honored policy of "non-intervention," as an outrage upon the "sovereign rights" of the Central American States, and, finally, as a gross and scandalous violation of the "Monroe doctrine." The Dallas-Clarendon treaty was condemned by these radical Democrats in principle and detail. It was torn up in their columns, root, branch, and stem, and exposed to the gaze of their readers, who were invited and conjured to blast it with their choicest indignation. It was branded in the strongest and most contemptuous terms as a treaty not fit to be made.

Well, Mr. Buchanan in due time was inaugurated; whereupon the Senate, in special Executive session, at once considered this much abused treaty, amended it in some slight particulars, and returned it to the President, who approved it, and promptly dispatched it to London for the ratification of her Majesty's Government. Mr. Buchanan has thus deliberately sanctioned the policy which the progressive wing of his party so savagely railed at and rejected; for all admit, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the precise modifications imposed by the Senate, that the treaty as dispatched to England is substantially the same as it was originally. Its controlling principle is untouched, and the minor alterations of detail do not by any means amount to a change even of form. It is essentially the same treaty, and deserves unmeasured condemnation and vituperation now just as much as it deserved them a month ago. And Mr. Buchanan, in solemnly approving it, has virtually challenged its Democratic adversaries to do their worst. He has, in effect, coolly thrown down the gage of battle to the whole fuming and yelping troop of Young America. He is at this moment smiling or grinning scornful defiance in their faces. Such is the public aspect of the case.

Of course not one of these rabid schismatics with a spark of honesty or manliness in his bosom thinks of tamely lowering his sentiments at the feet of the President. The editor of the Pennsylvanian at all events does not. He elevates his crest higher than ever in an article plainly as thorough and sweeping as he knew how to make it. He says:

> A careful examination of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, which has been transmitted to England by special messenger, has failed to convince us that its provisions are such as should have met the approbation of the Senate of the United States. The amendments do not take from the treaty those objectionable features which are at variance with the great doctrine of avoiding all "entangling alliances" with foreign kingdoms, nor do they make it a particle more acceptable to that large class of the American people, who think the Monroe doctrine constitutes the only safe platform on which treaties with England, or any other foreign nation referring to matters on this continent, can be formed.

And he proceeds to elaborate this position in a style of fiery objurgation of which the following are specimens:

> What right has this Government to meddle with the territorial boundaries of other independent States? It has no more *legal right* to impose and enforce such a stipulation as that containe1 in the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, on Costa Rica and Nicaragua, than Russia, Austria, and Prussia had to partition and dismember Poland. Costa Rica and Nicaragua are free States. We have recognized them as such. Their ministers have been received by our Government, we have treaties of amity and commerce with them, and in every way have recognized their full and entire sovereignty. Their boundaries are matters with which we have nothing to do, more than has England and France to determine the territorial limits of the States of this Union, and hence the stipulations of this treaty by which we are made parties to this dismemberment is alike opposed by sound morals and wise national policy. It has always been the motto of this Government to avoid all entangling alliances with foreign despotism, and yet this treaty makes us and England equal partners in a most wicked and shameless alliance by which weak States on this Continent are to be despoiled and their sovereignty trampled upon without even the color of an excuse or palliation.
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> England has never yet kept faith with her partners in iniquity and rapacity, and there are no special reasons to believe she will do so in this case when once she obtains a firm grip of this port on the Caribbean sea, which is to be one of the principal points of the Nicaraguan transit route from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
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> Sincerely believing that this partnership, this "entangling alliance" with Great Britain, will result in most mischievous consequences to our country, we have from the first opposed it, and at this last moment warn our people against the designs of England on this continent.

There are no symptoms of retraction here, and undoubtedly the Pennsylvanian speaks for the great majority of those who united in its early invectives against the treaty. It certainly speaks for all those who honestly did so. Whether or not the editor of the Louisville Democrat is included in that number we shall probably know when he undertakes to speak for himself.

We are at present more especially concerned with the political import of the fact before us. What is the probable bearing of this undeniable schism in the Democratic ranks upon the future policy of the Administration, and upon the fortunes of the party itself? The question is interesting, and not extremely difficult. Our own impression at least is very decided. We have already repeatedly expressed our firm belief that Mr. Buchanan has resolved, if possible, to enforce the atrocious doctrines of the Ostend Manifesto in the acquisition of Cuba. The proof of this is ample and conclusive. The possession of Cuba is confessedly the dream of his ambition, and nobody believes or imagines that he can acquire it by any more respectable process. Its purchase is wholly out of the question. No intelligent person conceives it possible. The current rumor that the Spanish Minister at Washington is instructed to regard even an offer for its purchase as an insult to his Government is strictly characteristic, and may well be literally true. Spain is a world too proud to dream of it. Yet Mr. Buchanan has unquestionably set his heart upon Cuba, and will have it, if he can find or contrive a colorable pretext for taking it.

His sanction of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, therefore, however it may flout the radical section of his party, is no voluntary tribute to that wise and dignified policy of conservatism in which the nation has been happily bred. It is simply a concession to the public exigencies of the case. No other course was practicable. It may do very well to talk of carrying a high hand with such powers or weaknesses as Spain and Mexico, but it is mere wild and pernicious nonsense to attempt it with England, or any other first-rate power, unless we are prepared to second it by arms, and then it would be downright madness. The Central American policy demanded by the fillibustering Democracy is utterly preposterous. Douglas himself, if he were President, wouldn't listen to it for a moment, though he may be and we believe is among the loudest who clamor for it now. It is impossible. Mr. Buchanan has eschewed it not so much because it is unwise and unjust as because it is clearly desperate and unachievable. This, however, the rash and turbulent spirits of the Democracy do not perceive, or, if they perceive, they do not acknowledge it. Mr. Buchanan accordingly occupies an attitude of apparent hostility and defiance toward them, which is as foreign to his wishes as it is to his real policy, and which he will infallibly correct at the earliest suitable opportunity. In other words, Mr. Buchanan's inevitable adoption of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty has placed him in a false position as regards a large and active section of his own party, which he is or soon will be nervously anxious to set right. Obviously mere words will not do this, for the Ostend Manifesto and the Inaugural address are nothing else. He must do it by deed.

And what deed so pertinent and eloquent as the seizure of Cuba? Assuredly if anything were wanting to quicken Mr. Buchanan's motive for this enterprise, so peculiar a situation would supply it. And, whether anything is wanting or not, the manifest tendency of the situation is to this result. Apart from the supposed eclat which the achievement will confer upon his administration, he will be especially impelled to undertake it for the sake of rectifying his relations with the Progressive Democracy. It is now the only effective means left him for conciliating their confidence and support, to say nothing of maintaining the future harmony of his mixed and variegated party. It is, in short, a sort of moral and political necessity, which he hasn't the courage to resist, if he had the will. And, as we have heretofore abundantly shown, he hasn't even the will.

The probability of Mr. Buchanan's seizing Cuba upon some pretext or another, therefore, is, in our judgment, immensely strengthened by the vigorous and spiteful opposition which the Dallas-Clarendon treaty is encountering at the hands of his political friends, and threatens to verge toward certainty as the clamors of that opposition wax higher and fiercer. Such we conceive to be the necessary bearing of the schism. Paradoxical though it may be, precisely because the peace and honor of the country have been preserved inviolate in one direction, they are more fearfully imperiled in every other. Mr. Buchanan, under stress of imperative necessity, has paid his devotions to international right and justice, and now, where no imperative necessity exists, we may look out for

> "Such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
> As make the angels weep."

☞ The Washington Union trusts there is "not a solitary traitor in the Democratic party." Certainly there is not. Nothing is easier than to find "a traitor" there, but he isn't "solitary"—he is in the midst of a vast number of his fellows.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The result of the election in this city on Saturday was a signal evidence of the entire confidence of our citizens in the candidates selected by the American party and a convincing proof of the popular approbation of our American municipal government. For a whole month the Sag-Nicht leaders had used every effort in their power to make up a ticket in opposition to that announced by the Americans, but the excellence and ability and fitness of the American nominees were so apparent that they commanded almost universal approbation and even their political opponents were forced to acknowledge that no party could present a ticket more worthy the suffrages of the people of Louisville.

At the eleventh hour a candidate for the mayoralty was found silly enough to lend himself to the purposes of the Sag-Nicht malcontents, and on the night before the election some of them made a desperate effort to rally their party to his support, but public confidence in American government was too well established in Louisville to be overturned by the machinations of Sag-Nicht wire-workers.

The whole American ticket, from the highest to the lowest officer, was elected by a majority of about five-sixths of all the votes cast.

The Americans felt entirely secure of the election of their candidates and made no effort in their behalf, but from the efforts made by the friends of the Sag-Nicht candidate for mayor, we suppose that all the anti-American votes that can be rallied to the polls were cast for him. The day passed as quietly as a Sabbath in the country, everybody who was entitled had abundant opportunities to vote and our opponents are deprived of their usual excuse that their voters were afraid to go to the polls.

The result of this election is of itself an abundantly sufficient refutation of all the Sag-Nicht slanders upon the American party of Louisville. If, as their organs have pretended, the interests of our city have been injured by American rule, the people of the city would have vindicated their rights and deposed the American government, but the truth is plain, that Louisville has prospered, beyond any precedent, under the administration of American officers and the people are so well pleased with an American government that they are unwilling to offer any opposition to the election of such candidates as the American party propose. It will continue to be thus so long as the American party presents for the suffrages of the people such candidates as the newly elected officers of our city.

FORESHADOWING OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—In Baily's Dictionary, edition of 1730, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago, the following passage is given under the word "loadstone:"

> Some authors write, that, by the help of the magnet or loadstone, persons may communicate their minds to a friend at a great distance; as suppose one to be at London, and the other at Paris, if each of them have a circular alphabet, like the dial-plate of a clock, and a needle touched with one magnet, then at the same time that the needle at London was moved, that at Paris would move in like manner, provided each party had secret notes for dividing words and the observation was made at a set hour, either of the day or of the night; and when one party would inform the other of any matter, he is to move the needle to those letters that will form the words, that will declare what he would have the other know, and the other needle will move in the same manner. This may be done reciprocally.

A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal very justly remarks that when we reflect that, at the time this book was printed, magnetism was derived solely from the loadstone; that electricity was only known "as a power or property, whereby amber, and a few other substances, attracted straws and similar light bodies;" that it was not till twenty-two years afterwards that "Franklin raised electricity to the dignity of a science," by proving its identity with the terrible thunderbolt; that galvanism was not known until 1790; that the next great step, the discovery of electro-magnetism, was not made until 1820; and that the final triumph, the invention of the electro telegraph, was not achieved until 1837; when we consider all the above facts, this extract from old Baily seems indeed prophetic and inspired. It is, if possible, yet more wonderful that the process so minutely described by Baily is almost identical with that pursued in the manipulation of Wheatstone's telegraph—the telegraph generally used in England.

HOW THEY RECEIVE IT.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Express says that "when the news of the confirmation of Gov. Geary's resignation, with the appointment of a Southern pro-slavery man in his place, was received, the Democrats of Honesdale placed their flags, with the Buchanan streamer, at half mast." This was in one of the counties in which Senator Bigler "was authorized to say that Mr. Buchanan was in favor of freedom in Kansas." How will the President relish these first fruits of his apostacy?

> What can be done with Brigham Young, his concubines, &c.? Of course, appoint a Governor, give him a military force, and execute the laws *vi et armis*. Where is the man who will accept such a position, and who can be taken on trust?—*Lou. Dem.*

We wonder if it is possible that there is not a man of the whole Democratic party who dares undertake, as Governor of Utah, to execute the U. S. laws in that Territory, or who can be trusted to discharge that important duty. If so, eternal shame on the Democratic party!

☞ We have received one or two numbers of The South, a paper just established at Richmond, Va., by Mr. Roger A. Pryor, writer and fighter. It exhibits marked ability, but is intensely sectional in its tone. We think that the influence of such papers is harmful rather than beneficial.

☞ A Democratic editor from the interior of the State remarked in this city the other day that he was tired of editing Democratic papers, and that, if he should see a fair opening to try his hand at editing a Know-Nothing paper, he would go to work on it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. The Philadelphia News says:

> We are gratified to learn that there is but one sentiment among the conservative and national minded men of this city, in relation to the action of the Re[illegible]ican Convention at Harrisburg, and that one of [illegible]gnant and unqualified condemnation. The Americans repudiate its action, and will refuse to support its nominees, because they are national in their principles, will support no one for office who is a sectional agitator, and does not recognize and endorse American principles; and they have accordingly already started a movement for the holding of an American State Convention, to nominate a ticket worthy of their confidence and support.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

There can be no doubt of the report received by the Texas that Canas had made overtures to Walker, as such action had before been indicated by a letter from Minister Hacuida at Nicaragua, though the nature of the overtures is not known. Chillen was always friendly to Walker, and only waited a favorable opportunity to take sides.

The reinforcement that joined Lockridge consisted of 220 Texans.

The above is given on authority of private letters received here.

The removal of Kennan, consul at Hong Kong, is conditional. Commissioner Parker is instructed to carry it into effect if he shall ascertain the truth of the charge that Kennan carried the American flag at the head of the forces in the attack on Canton. The administration have no intention of sending a Minister Extraordinary to China, as reported.

Before ex-Governor Bigler, of California, was appointed to Chili, he was offered but refused the office of Commissioner or Minister to China.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.

The Nicaragua news received by the Texas gave great joy.

The schooner Joaquin has arrived. It left Vera Cruz on the 20th.

The Mexican government is in such straightened circumstances that it was obliged to suspend payment at the custom-houses of Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

British relations continue unsettled.

The new constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March.

Gen. Blancarte was a voluntary prisoner at Guadalajara for trial by court martial. Fuente has been appointed Minister of Hacienda. Garra, late Governor of Tampico, is about to visit the capital to defend his character.

The mails are very irregular. Nothing had been heard at the City of Mexico of the rejection of the Forsyth treaty.

It is reported that Santa Anna has numerous emissaries in Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The steamship Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. The papers are almost entirely filled with electioneering, in anticipation of the election.

Austria threatens to suspend diplomatic relations with Sardinia.

England has a difficulty with Japan.

Sales of cotton for the week have been 44,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and 40,000 for export.

Market closed quiet but steady, and prices are generally unchanged. Sales to-day have been 6,000 bales at the following quotations: Fair Orleans at 8⅝; middlings Orleans 7 3-16; fair uplands 7¾; middling uplands 7 9-16. The stock of cotton in port is 390,000 bales, including 275,000 American.

Breadstuffs very dull; all qualities have considerably declined. The weather has been favorable for crops.

London, March 20th.—Consols for money closed at 93¼.

Second Dispatch.—Breadstuffs—Wheat dull at a decline of 2@3d, prices ranging from 7s 6d@9s. Flour dull at a decline of 1s; sales at 27@30s. Corn quiet at a decline of 1s; quotations range from 31s 6d to 34s. Lard dull. Pot and pearl ashes quiet; latter 43s 6d. Rosin firm; sales of 3,000 bbls during the week at 5s@5s 3d for common. Spirits turpentine dull at 41s. Rice firm. Sugar firm. Coffee firm.

Welsh iron rails steady. The export of gold continues. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England has declined £12,000 during the week. Consols for money are quoted at 93⅜@93½, for account 93⅝@93¾. In American stocks there has been an average business, without quotable change.

Havre Market, March 17.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 55,000 bales, closing quiet but steady; stock in port 102,500 bales; there is at sea 45,000 bales bound hither; quotations unchanged.

England.—Parliament will probably be dissolved on Monday next.

A meeting of the Neufchatel conference will be held in May, favorable instructions having been received from Prussia.

A conference in relation to the Turkish Principalities will be held at Paris.

Sardinia.—Austria, it is reported, has been on the point of breaking off her diplomatic relations with Sardinia and the Sardinian Chambers have voted a large sum for fortifications.

Spain.—An envoy from Mexico has arrived at Madrid.

France.—A force for the Chinese waters is in preparation. The treaty abolishing the Sound dues was signed on the 14th of March. The text of the treaty is published.

Japan.—A difficulty has occurred between Great Britain and Japan, and two ships-of-war have occupied the port of Nagasaki.

The Asia passed off Tuskar on the 22d the steamship City of Washington; also, same day, off Linsale, passed Niagara.

The Asia brings nearly two millions francs in specie.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.

The officers of the steamer St. Mary, from Council Bluffs, report four men shot at the mouth of the Platte, in Nebraska, on the 19th of March, by order of a vigilance committee. Five others were banished the Territory and forbidden to return under pain of death. Offense, claim-jumping.

Samuel H. White, a farmer in Washington county, Pennsylvania, was brutally murdered in his bed on Monday night last.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
THOMAS L. JONES,
of Campbell County.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Directory of the Southern Pacific Railroad was held at New Orleans on the 26th ult., and Geo. S. Yerger, Esq., of Mississippi, was elected president of the company. The board of directors is composed chiefly of Southern men, and this selection of a chief executive officer from the South will attract to the enterprize the sympathies and support of the whole South. The only difficulties that have hitherto been encountered in the prosecution of this great undertaking originated in the fact that the management was at first confided to Northern men of notoriety as speculators. Fears were entertained that it would, under such auspices, be converted into a mere fancy stock-jobbing affair, and a want of confidence was engendered which was unfavorable to the rapid prosecution of the work. These objections are now all happily removed and the company is completely identified with the South and placed under the control of gentlemen of such acknowledged ability and high standing as to command universal confidence.

The New Orleans Picayune thus alluded to the proposed change in the management of the company a few days before it was consummated:

> This road, of which we have had occasion to speak as an enterprise in actual and propitious progress, will, we understand, shortly be placed in a position to command the sympathies and the support of the whole South. It will be, as it ought to be, a Southern road, resting upon Southern sympathies, as well as upon Southern soil. Its directory will be in the main from the South, and a most distinguished citizen of a sister State will, in all likelihood, be its president. This is no more than what a wise forecast would have suggested at the commencement of the undertaking, as altogether the proper basis upon which the work should be pushed forward. The domicil of the road should be Southern, its directory, or a majority of them, near the scene of operations. If this policy be established, and we are assured that it will, it will remove the last remaining shade upon the company, which its supposed identity with the hapless adventurers who abused the public for some time with an inflated bubble, has left upon it.
>
> The enterprise, prodigious as its proportions are, is, nevertheless, in a state of progress—the work is going forward—and there can be little doubt of its being urged forward to completion, alike triumphant and wonderful, if its practical organization is such as to secure the confidence of the Southern people. If this road was in the North, with the inducements which it holds out to capitalists, its stock would scarcely find its way to the Ohio river. But intelligent men know that a great Southern highway, through Southern States, can not be constructed from Wall street; and if the attempt in this case were persisted in, the whole enterprise would degenerate into a fancy stock for jobbing. This the Northern stockholders are as sensible of as experience can make them; and hence amongst those whose object it is to build the road, the idea of removing the headquarters of the company South, is as popular as it is here, if indeed it was not suggested in that quarter.
>
> Of the incalculable value of such a road in complete working light, we shall not now speak; of its importance to this city, we shall have many opportunities of speaking. Of its success we shall indulge no doubt, especially if the working organization, of which mention has been made, shall be consummated in good faith. We have been assured, by both Northern and Southern holders of stock, that this will be; and we trust that we shall announce the fact in a few days.

All that was promised has been done, and already renewed energy, increased confidence, and a more zealous support of the enterprize have been extensively manifested. The new President, Mr. Yerger, is most admirably fitted for that position. Strict integrity, ample capacity, and untiring perseverance are his well-known characteristics. His election is an evidence of the sound discretion of the gentlemen who compose the directory of the company, and there is no doubt, that, under his administration, the work will be industriously and economically prosecuted.

We have been informed that there are already twelve hundred laborers at work upon the line of the road, and that arrangements have been consummated for sufficient means to complete two hundred continuous miles of the track as fast as the grading can be done and the superstructure placed upon it. We understand also that an arrangement has been effected which secures a connection with the Memphis and El Paso Company by which the western portion of that road will be merged in the Southern Pacific. Thus it seems that every conceivable impediment to the progress of this vast enterprize has been removed, and it is now being pushed forward with great alacrity. It will, without doubt, be one of the greatest thoroughfares of trade and travel in the world, and its immense resources, independent of the vast profits to be derived from its business, will give a value to its stock beyond all present conception.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEBT.—The Supreme Court of California has re-affirmed its judgment that debts contracted by the State, above the sum of $300,000, are unconstitutional, and the Legislature, which is in session, does not seem to be in any hurry to provide for the difficulty by legalizing the over-issue. Several projects are before the Legislature to that end, but none have reached any point of definite action. Some opposition also is manifested in the Legislature, but the impression seems still to be that California will provide for the payment of her debts as honesty requires it should do.

It would be scandalously dishonest in her not to recognize the debt and make provisions for its payment. True, the State Constitution does not authorize the Legislature to incur debts to a greater amount than $300,000, but then the money has been borrowed and used, and the refusal to make payment would be an act utterly knavish, atrocious, and Mississippian in character.

EXPLOSION OF THE FOREST ROSE.—We have but little additional intelligence concerning the explosion of the steamer Forest Rose, near Napoleon, Ark., on the 30th ult. The boat was from New Orleans, and had a large cargo of freight for towns on the Arkansas river. She was owned by Capt. Allen, of Paducah, who had a son killed. Thompson, one of the engineers, and the bar-keeper and mate were also killed. Mr. Hurt, of this city, one of the pilots, was horribly mutilated and afterwards died.

Thirteen persons were wounded and taken to the United States Marine Hospital at Napoleon.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The committee of the Boston Board of Trade on the sale of cotton manufactures report that it appears by a careful estimate that the capital stock of the cotton manufacturing companies whose headquarters are in Boston is $39,680,000, and that the annual sales of cotton goods produced by these companies amount to $32,450,000; and they estimate the sales of cotton goods made by twenty-six commission houses in Boston (exclusive of the above) at $14,250,000; making a total of $46,700,000.

☞In Glasgow on Thursday night, Sandford Rutter was shot and killed by John W. Dearing.

THE VARIETIES.

Comet.—There is a telescopic comet now in the northwestern part of the sky, moving eastward. It was observed through the large equatorial of the National Observatory, on Friday night, the 27th ult. This comet was discovered in Leipsic February 22, by Prof. d'Arrest, and on the 26th March at Newark, New Jersey, by Mr. Van Arsdale.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation for an election, on the fourth Thursday in May, of an Attorney General of the State, to succeed Willis P. Bocock, Esq., resigned.

The death of Mr. Buchanan's nephew is set down in some of the papers as having been caused by the National Hotel sickness. A Lancaster paper says, on the contrary, that his sickness resulted from a cold caught while planting trees at Wheatland.

That Telegraphic Paradox Again.—Putnam, for March, says that the three great questions now distressing the scientific world are, whether two messages, delivered simultaneously at each end of the oceanic telegraph, would meet and annihilate each other, or would dodge each other, or rebound and return each to its own office? On this point Putnam says:

> It is a well-established fact that, when we travel eastwardly to the antipodes, we lose twelve hours, and when westwardly, we gain twelve hours; therefore, if two messages were sent at 6 o'clock A. M. from the Merchants' Exchange, New York, to the Merchants' Exchange, Kongtcheou, China, by opposition lines, one running east and the other west, whether the one by the western line would not reach Kongtcheou twenty-four hours before the eastern one? If a merchant in Kongtcheou should telegraph to a stock-broker in New York, "Buy me a thousand shares Nicaragua to-morrow," what would "to-morrow" mean, if the dispatch reached this city the day before it was sent?

Wagon Road to the Pacific.—Letter writers from Washington state that the three Departments of the Interior, of War, and of the Post-office are uniting to hurry forward the construction of a wagon road from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Such a road is an indispensable prerequisite for a Pacific railroad. The Department of War appropriates $100,000, the "Interior" half a million, and the Post-office Department contracts to pay $600,000 per annum for carrying the mails over the new route.

The French legislative body was occupied in the beginning of last month with the important topic of an adequate supply of guano for France. An experienced agriculturist, one of the speakers, mentioned sixty thousand tons as the least amount required annually. The government has appointed a commission to investigate the means of obtaining all that should be needed.

According to official returns, the decrease in France of the produce of the silk worms has been enormous since 1853; then it amounted to fifty-two millions pounds of cocoons, worth a hundred and seventeen millions of francs; last year it was only fifteen millions of pounds, estimated at fifty-seven millions of francs. France may well be anxious about her relations with China.

Sir A. Bannerman, Governor of the Bahamas, in his recent message to the Legislature, made some most serious charges against American shipmasters trading to the islands. He asserts that some of them—there are honorable exceptions—are so utterly unworthy of the confidence placed in them that they secretly agree with the wreckers for a share of the salvage, and then run the vessel and cargo to wreck. The Governor recommends some effectual check for this crime, which is very horrible, if practiced.

The sales of cotton at New Orleans for the week ending on the 27th were 46,000 bales, while the receipts were only 22,000 bales.

☞Scepticism has no doubt kept many a poor soul from celestial happiness and the enjoyment of perfect bliss, so it has caused many a one to lose that greatest and most desirable ornament of each and every one of the human race, a luxuriant head of hair. But the article and the facts in regard to it are now before the people, and those who neglect to use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative may long regret that necessity will eventually compell them to take their bald heads with a few scattering gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Bear this in mind, and get a bottle of the restorative and be happy.
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KENTUCKY BANK STOCKS.—At New York, on Wednesday, 5 shares Bank of Kentucky stock sold at 114½ and 25 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky at 121½. The New York Courier, referring to these sales, says:

> Kentucky Bank shares, yielding 12 to 15 ⅌ cent. annually, command a high premium in this market. Farmers' Bank shares are scarce.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—In the Police Court on Saturday, Judge Johnston committed to jail Thomas Traver to answer the charge of murdering his wife, and John Sweeny for the murder of Caspar Fenn. Both of these persons will doubtless be tried in May. There are now about ten persons in prison on the charge of murder.

BARLEY CROP RUINED.—Intelligence from Mason and Fleming counties assures us that the very severe cold and dry weather experienced in that region during the last several weeks has ruined the entire barley crop. Persons in the barley trade had better husband the old stock. The wheat also is greatly injured.

☞It has always been the boast of Col. Benton that he had never been in a foreign country.—Strangely enough however a few days ago he allowed himself to be drawn over the suspension bridge at Niagara into the British dominions. We are afraid Old Bullion is losing his intense patriotism.

SPAIN AND MEXICO—*No War.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes under date of the 1st:

> Whatever opinions may exist elsewhere as to the probability of a war between Spain and Mexico, no such impression is entertained in well-informed quarters here. The notes of preparation are not considered serious, and their solution, which is by no means distant, will expose the weak deception that has been practiced upon the credulity of those who were disposed to accept appearances for fact. Vessels of war may be sent to rendezvous at Havana, but they will be sent back again without having fulfilled the object of a seemingly warlike mission. Amidst the unceasing distractions of the court at Madrid, any chance was gladly seized upon by which attention could be directed from their own internal strifes, and concentrated upon some object that might enlist, even for a time, the sympathy and spirit of the nation. The Spaniard is jealous of national as of personal honor, and Mexico had affronted it, in the neglect or refusal to punish the murderers of Spanish subjects, alleged to be in its service under the command of General Alvabez. This case offered an opportunity for a sensation. The Spanish *Charge d'Affaires* at Mexico demanded his passports, returned home and laid the case before the Ministry. They invoked the Cortes to come to the rescue of the country, and bury the hatchets of fraction. The upshot of this appeal was the preparation of which we hear so much, and are destined to see so little; and the end will be, another of the many farces which are too often played upon the stage of nations.

☞White's Detector issued the following extra on Saturday:

New and Very Dangerous Counterfeit.—Fives, on the "Bank of Louisville;" vignette, portrait of Millard Fillmore. Female on each end. The die-work looks well, but the faces are badly executed. A peep through one of our magnifying glasses will show that the lady on the left has no nose, but a mere black speck where it ought to be.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The steamer Fulton touched at Cowes on the 20th. The Circassian sailed on the 19th from Newfoundland.

London, Saturday, noon.—It was announced in Parliament this morning that the Queen's intention was to dissolve Parliament in order to ascertain, in the most constitutional manner, the sense of the people in the present state of public affairs.

A dispatch from Paris says that the King of Prussia finally agreed to settle the Neufchatel difficulty, renouncing his rights upon condition that the title of Prince of Neufchatel be reserved to the Prussian crown, and that he be allowed, for four years, the revenues of his ancient domains in the canton, and that an amnesty be granted his partisans there.

The final sittings of the Paris Conference on Turkish affairs, chiefly concerning the principalities, will be held in June.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies voted five millions of francs to put the fortifications of Alessandria in an immediate state of defense, in view of possible hostilities with Austria.

Full instructions were sent from Cadiz on the 12th of March, to the Governor General of Havana, respecting the difficulties in Mexico.

The Irish liberals have adopted their electioneering programme, of which the following are leading points:

1st. Tenant right, as recently modified.

2d. Disendowment of all religious sects, and the abolition of the Irish church as a State establishment.

3d. Religious equality, involving the repeal of ecclesiastical titles' act.

4th. Enlargement of country franchise.

5th. Abolition of property qualification.

France.—A modification of the French cabinet is again discussed. It is believed that the object is to incorporate the cabinet with the State department and the imperial household.

Spain.—It is rumored that Concha will be recalled from Cuba. Doubtful.

Denmark.—The Sound Dues treaty, published in Denmark, engages not to levy any dues whatever on vessels passing the belts on the Sound; also to maintain lights, buoys, &c., at approaches of its ports and along the straits, &c.

China.—Private letters at Paris say that the baker and three accomplices had been convicted of an attempt to poison the British Charge and family, at Hong Kong, and shot.

It is said that a great portion of Canton, within and without the walls, is destroyed.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News asserts positively that negotiations are progressing between France and England for sending a French army of 20,000 men to China.

The Russian Minister at Constantinople has demanded an explanation respecting the force of 300 Poles fitted out by English sympathisers and landed in Circassia.

The steamship Joseph Peeriers, from Charleston, arrived at Havre on the 18th.

The steamer Jacquard, from New Orleans, laden with cotton, put into port at Fayal, badly damaged. She discharged her cargo at that place.

Breadstuffs—Southern flour unchanged; sales at 28@29s. New York State flour 27@28s. Ohio 29@30s.

White wheat 8s 3d@9s; red wheat 7s 6d@8s; white corn 33@34s; yellow corn 32s; mixed 31s 6d.

Lard generally quiet; sales at 72s.

Sugar buoyant.

Tea—Buyers demand a reduction in prices.

Liverpool, March 31.—Consols are now quoted in London at 93½@93¾ for money, and 93⅝@93¾ for account.

Cotton quiet and dull; quotations unchanged. Sales to-day estimated at 80,000 (?) bales.

Breadstuffs continue very dull at yesterday's quotations.

Provisions steady and quotations unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.

Thh news from Nicaragua has excited the friends of Walker. There have been large collections of money to-day to send more recruits, provisions, &c.

CHICAGO, April 4.

Wm. Jackson and Samuel Gilmore, convicted of murder in the Circuit Court, were sentenced to be hung on the 14th of May next.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1857.

Day of month.	Morning.	2 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	28	43	30	33	29.20		n. n. w.	Variable.
2	12	26	27	21	29.70		w.	Do.
3	18	40	36	31	29.56		s.	Cloudy.
4	32	51	47	43	29.42		s.	Do.
5	41	47	37	42	29.25	.10	w.	Do.
6	19	33	24	25	29.47		s. s. w.	Do.
7	14	27	23	21	29.74		w. n. w.	Clear.
8	20	41	38	33	29.71		s. e.	Variable.
9	33	27	21	27	29.26	.31	n. n. w.	Cloudy.
10	11	35	30	25	29.57		w. s. w.	Clear.
11	22	33	24	26	29.57		w.	Do.
12	14	33	28	25	29.67		e. n. e.	Do.
13	19	40	35	31	29.64		e.	Cloudy.
14	26	48	41	38	29.49		s. w.	Variable.
15	28	55	49	44	29.48		Calm.	Do.
16	22	52	45	40	29.44		s.	Do.
17	34	64	53	50	29.34		s. w.	Do.
18	51	43	38	44	29.20		w.	Cloudy.
19	33	43	39	38	29.36	.07	w. s. w.	Do.
20	31	70	68	56	29.20		s. s. w.	Variable.
21	30	59	50	46	29.46		n. w.	Clear.
22	39	74	61	58	29.64		s. s. w.	Variable.
23	63	80	71	71	29.48		s. w.	Cloudy.
24	64	62	52	59	29.44		w. n. w.	Do.
25	32	52	46	43	29.62		n. n. e.	Variable.
26	29	53	51	44	29.64		n.	Do.
27	22	60	50	44	29.54		e.	Do.
28	26	60	56	47	29.50		w. s. w.	Clear.
29	33	58	51	47	29.32		n. w.	Do.
30	26	56	47	43	29.34		n. n. e.	Do.
31	38	58	51	49	29.64	.02	e.	Cloudy.
				40.51		.50		

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leaves the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove *tan, pimples,* and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving.

Price only 50 cents. Fetridge & Co., proprietors. J. S. Morris & Sons and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.
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Horrible Murder by Slaves.—The Memphis Eagle of the 29th says. "A gentleman just from Lake Providence informs us that a horrible murder was committed by some slaves upon the body of their master, W. H. Harvy, of that neighborhood, on the 21st ult."

Another Steamboat Sunk.—About 5½ o'clock Wednesday morning, while the steamboat Buffalo, late of the Merchants' Line to Albany, was engaged in the relief of the Isaac Newton (having been employed by the owners of the latter steamer for that purpose), she sprung a leak, and sunk alongside.—She had on board a deck-load of casks. It had been observed the night previous that she was leaking; but the fact not receiving sufficient attention, she heeled over, taking in water at her ports, and sunk to the bottom of the river. She is an old boat, but probably can be raised without difficulty.
N. Y. Jour. Com.

☞The following are among the list of failures reported in the New York Independent of last week:

L. H. Baker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended; liabilities about $60,000;

Robert Hay, Lisbon, Ind., failed;

Hall & Crane, Ligonier, Ind., failed;

Post & Brother, Springfield, Ill., assigned; liabilities about $45,000, assets to pay about 75 cents.

E. Wester, Princeton, Ill., assigned; liabilities about $20,000.

I. R. Phelps, Palo, Ill., assigned.

FRAUD IN FISH.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that city is the largest market in the United States for mackerel for consumption. It is charged that some dealers there are in the habit of repacking the mackerel received from Massachusetts, filling up with salt, and then branding the packages as having been inspected in Massachusetts. This, the Ledger learns, is carried to such an extent that a purchaser in buying twenty-five pounds will probably receive but sixteen pounds. In consequence of this fraud, several merchants of Philadelphia have received from Mr. Wm. F. Davis, Inspector General of Fish for Massachusetts, a list of his deputy inspectors, which has been published, so that the public can ascertain if the brand upon the package is a genuine one.

☞Col. J. E. Gowen of Boston, the contractor for raising the sunken fleet at Sebastopol, will leave for Liverpool, whence he will proceed overland to the scene of his operations. Two vessels, containing the machinery and equipments necessary for the work, will shortly leave Philadelphia for Sebastopol.

HOLD THEM TO THE ISSUE.—A well-grounded fear has already seized upon the Sag-Nicht leaders in Kentucky and Tennessee that a Waterloo defeat awaits their party in the approaching August elections. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the anxious agitation, the ominous fluttering among the demagogues in the Sag-Nicht camp, are indications that the shadows of defeat have already fallen in great dark lines among them. They see the handwriting upon the wall, in which they read their certain and inevitable doom. None know better than these Sag-Nicht leaders the infamous knavery by which majorities were obtained for Buchanan, in the November election, in Kentucky and Tennessee; they are conscious that the same means will not be available to a similar extent in August next, and, while they blow their trumpets loudly to try to revive the drooping spirits of their followers, they feel in their hearts that the battle is already lost to them. Their guilty consciences have whispered to them the warning that the hour of the downfall of their arrogant power is approaching, and they begin to see that they will never be able to rally the masses of the honest yeomanry of these States around the fraud-stained banners of Sag-Nichtism.

While the Americans everywhere are firm, united and determined, the Sag-Nicht forces are distracted and divided. Drunk with their success in the Presidential campaign, the Sag-Nicht spoils-seekers swarm in every direction, and, in the districts where there are Sag-Nicht majorities, they are fiercely wrangling among themselves for nominations, as if conscious that this is certainly the last chance for Sag-Nicht success, even in their most impregnable strongholds. Meanwhile, the rascally frauds that were perpetrated by the Buchanan party have been exposed, the shameless duplicity resorted to by the so-called Democracy has been laid bare to popular scrutiny, and tens and hundreds of thousands of honest voters, who were beguiled by wily and unscrupulous demagogues to support the Democratic candidates, have become disgusted with the hideous depravity and corruption of the party to which their suffrages were given. A reaction has taken place in popular sentiment. The purity and patriotism of the principles of the American party are better known and appreciated than they ever have been. Prominent leaders of the Democratic party in the South have perceived the tide of popular favor setting strongly toward the establishment of these principles, and have reluctantly acknowledged their justice and propriety while they still abuse the party by which they are advocated. The discussions of the past Presidential canvass and the subsequent developments have opened the eyes of the masses of our countrymen to the faithlessness and iniquitous practices of the Democracy, and have taught them the truth and purity of the American party.

The opponents of the American party are anxious to avoid any issue in which the pure question of *Americanism* shall take precedence of all others. They fear the discussion of American principles, and, if the Americans, in Kentucky and Tennessee and throughout the Union, will hold their opponents to the real issue, will compel them to take ground for or against the distinctive principles announced and advocated by the American party, the result will everywhere be a glorious American triumph.

Among the resolutions adopted by the State council of Kentucky, at its recent meeting, the following is especially worthy of consideration:

> *Resolved*, That, while the American party in the State of Kentucky tolerates free discussion and free expression of individual opinions on the various political questions of the day, yet, under every political complication, the pure question of *Americanism* shall take precedence of all others.

Our opponents have hitherto been successful in dodging the issues presented by the American party. During the last Presidential canvass, in the South and in the North, they poured out torrents of abuse against "Know-Nothingism" and the "Know-Nothings;" they villified, abused, misrepresented, and calumniated the American party and its members, but they *did not dare* to attack or discuss its *principles*. Whenever challenged to do so, they avoided the issue by declaring that it would be time enough to engage in such a discussion after the slavery question should be settled. Democrats and Black Republicans sought sedulously to persuade the people that the slavery question was the paramount issue, and that the examination of the *American* question must be deferred until the insane quarrel between the North and the South could be definitely settled.

They undertook to *settle* this vexed question. The Democrats in the South declared that the election of Buchanan would settle it in favor of the extension of slavery. The Republicans in the North contended that the election of Fremont would settle it in favor of Freesoilism. Buchanan has been elected, but the *question has not been settled*. The new administration has given renewed impetus and added fierceness to this agitation. The South has been most egregiously deceived, and the people have discovered that they have let go the substance to seize the shadow. They have found out that it is the object and desire of the Democratic and Republican parties to foster the agitation of this question to the utter ruin of the Republic and the destruction of the Union. They now see their error in permitting designing demagogues, who feed and batten upon this accursed agitation, to lead them away from the real issue—the only really useful, substantial issue—the pure question of Americanism. They will not again be so easily duped, but will demand an examination of the principles advanced by the American party.

We most earnestly urge our friends everywhere to profit by this experience, and, whatever extraneous questions may be presented, to make the "pure question of Americanism" the paramount issue in every political contest. Let us hold our opponents to this issue. Let us force them either to admit the correctness of our position or to attempt to defend the converse of our principles, for in such a contest Americanism will always be proudly triumphant. The success of the American party, the establishment of American principles, will thus be assured, the welfare of the nation will be promoted, and the integrity of the Union preserved and perpetuated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RIGHT OF SPEECH.—A few days ago the Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Nebraska Territory, a Catholic priest, visited New York city, and, while there, lectured in a public place though not in a church, upon the advantages which he thought Irishmen would derive from emigrating to the West. After the lecture was over, Archbishop Hughes, who appeared to have been listening *incog.*, rose in the gallery, and, in a violent speech of half an hour, severely rebuked and rudely insulted the lecturer for daring to address a public meeting of any kind without first letting him know his intention and obtaining his permission. He furthermore added, that, even if the priest had asked leave of him to lecture upon the advantages of Irish emigration to the West, the leave would not have been granted.

From this, the public may form some idea as to the amount of freedom enjoyed by the Roman Catholics of our country. American citizens are in the habit of taking it for granted, that any man, whether priest or layman, is at perfect liberty to lecture in any city he pleases upon any proper subject he pleases without having to obtain permission from any civil or church functionary; but such an impression, so far as it exists, is all wrong. A Catholic priest must not go to a city and address his fellow-citizens upon even the most indifferent topic without express leave from the higher church powers; and, if he asks for leave, it is likely to be denied him. He must not act as if his soul were his own on penalty of its being consigned to the devil. Thus the Popish government is a vile and accursed despotism, crushing out all liberty from the souls of its subjects. The priest is not more the slave of the Archbishop than the laymen are of the priest or than the Archbishop is of the Pope. There is a species of fire that can burn under water, but there is no sort of liberty that can exist in the Roman Catholic church.

HONOR TO THE AMERICANS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.—We were much gratified by the adoption of the resolution offered in the State Council, referring to the First district Americans. That Spartan band of heroes, politically overthrown, deserve their crowns of laurel, as well as those who fought at Thermopylæ. It may be invidious to make comparisons, where all have endeavored to do their duty, but none of the party elsewhere will deem this notice an imputation upon their loyalty and devotion to American principles. With the exception of this district, the Americans of the "purchase" can claim the banner, for they have won the proud honor of increasing their strength from 5,955 for Morehead to 6,122 for Fillmore. If Buchanan votes down there did grow spontaneously, as waggletails turn to mosquito swarms, these sturdy Americans came forward to record their votes and protest against the iniquities of the present dynasty. They have no political honors to bestow upon their champions, the loaves and fishes are never placed within their hungered mouths; pure devotion to principle is their only reward, and this meed of praise was but a well-deserved tribute to their worth, and will be more prized by them than the mere possession of political spoils or honors. The immutability of our cherished principles is graven by the omnipotent hand upon the pages of eternity, and, though some of our gallant band have faltered and fallen in the last engagement, those who remain will be the bright nucleus around which will gather victorious hosts. All hail then to the gallant Americans wherever they are in the minority, for by their steadfast adherence to principle they show their pure patriotism, and will surely lead the van in our future victories.

☞E. L. Rice has been expelled by Judge Moore from the Kenton county bar. The cause of his expulsion, as we understand, is for adding to a letter the word "president," and producing the letter thus altered in a suit as evidence. He is said also to be under indictment in the Kenton circuit court, for altering the records of that court. The Winchester Chronicle hopes that the "jury will award him ten years' service under Zeb Ward at Frankfort."

☞Capt. Soule, of the bark Oregon, arrived at New York from Havre, reports that, on the 25th ult., while in latitude 41 06, longitude 66 30, during a dense fog, three balls of fire passed over his vessel with a noise similar to the detonation of a cannon. The last of the three, while passing over, burst about the masthead, covering the deck with sparks of fire. Every person on deck at the time was knocked down, but none were injured.

A Madrid letter of the 9th of March says: The projected expedition against Mexico assumes an aspect of some importance. Considerable preparations are making. General Pezuela is spoken of for the chief command. The choice of the Government is said to be between him and General Lersundi, the present Minister of Marine.

THE LATE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—The following details of the Nicaragua news we copy from the New York Tribune of Friday. The Tribune does not favor Walker;

> The news from Rivas, Nicaragua, headquarters of Gen. Walker, is up to the 1st. Gen. Walker and army were in good health, and had plenty of provisions and ammunition.
>
> On the 16th, Gen. Walker, with 400 men, made an attack on St. George, occupied by about 3,000 of the enemy. After driving the enemy and gaining the Plaza, he burned a part of the town most important to the allied army, when he learned that about 1,200 of the enemy, under Gen. Chamorra, had marched by another road to make an attack on Rivas, whereupon Gen. Walker marched for that place, and met the enemy in full retreat at the forks of three roads, hotly pursued by Gen. Henningsen and his command, who had driven them out of Rivas, upon their attack, with great slaughter.
>
> On either side of the road, where the allied forces were met by General Walker, was an impenetrable growth of cactus, making it impossible for them to escape, and placing them between the deadly fire of General Walker in their front and General Henningsen in their rear, in consequence of which the allies were completely panic-stricken, and throwing down their arms, stood paralyzed, meeting their fate with little or no resistance. Nearly all their officers were killed, and very few of their troops escaped being killed or wounded.
>
> The allies, by their own account, lost 327 killed and over 300 wounded. Gen. Walker estimates their loss at about 1,100—600 killed and 500 wounded. Gen. Walker's loss was 2 killed and 21 wounded. The slaughter was so great that Gen. Walker was unable to properly bury the dead, and was compelled to order the bodies burned, to prevent putrefaction and insure the health of the city of Rivas, which order was being carried out. The sloop-of-war St. Mary's was at San Juan del Sur when the Orizaba left.
>
> It is reported and generally believed that Gen. Canas, the Commander-in-Chief of the allies, is under arrest for having made certain overtures to Gen. Walker; also that Gen. Chilion had raised a body of men in Leon and was about to march to join Walker, and that President Rivas had been assassinated. The last report is said to be confirmed by a letter received at Greytown by the wife of his son, Ramon Rivas. Spencer, Vanderbilt's agent, has left the country, and was to have sailed on the Illinois. It is reported that Gen. Mora, becoming suspicious of him, had written to his brother, President Mora of Costa Rica, relating thereto, and President Mora replied that "the man who would betray his own countrymen would betray any one," and to watch his movements with the utmost scrutiny.
>
> Colonel Lockridge, on the San Juan river, had received another strong re-enforcement of Texans, with a large amount of provisions and ammunition, and with the steamer J. N. Scott, recently retaken, which had been thoroughly repaired, proceeded up the river.
>
> The command of Col. L. now garrison the only two communications by water to Costa Rica on the San Juan river, viz: at Hipp's Point, mouth of the Sarapiqui river, 250 men, under the command of Col. F. B. Anderson; and San Carlos Island, at the mouth of San Carlos river, 188 men, under the command of Gen. C. R. Wheat; the balance, 153 men, in the advance, near Machuca Rapids, under the immediate command of Col. Lockridge.
>
> On the 18th Col. L. reconnoitered the enemy's position at Castilla, and from prisoners taken gained the important information that Walker had gained a great victory, and the allies had fallen back on Massaya or Grenada, completing preparations of peace, the Costa Ricans not willing to join the conference, but had sent "Vanderbilt's agent, Spencer," out of the country, and have opened the transit to the English Government.
>
> Important documents seized by Col. Lockridge, proving the above facts, have been sent to Washington, U. S., and to the President of Nicaragua at Rivas. The Costa Ricans have only 350 men at San Carlos, under Gen. Mora.
>
> Col. Lockridge has 500 men with 7 pieces of artillery, plenty of small arms, ammunition, and provisions, and is now more confident of his success than ever.
>
> *Statement of a Passenger.*—We left San Francisco on the 5th ult., on board the steamship Orizaba. We reached San Juan del Sur on Thursday, 19th of March, and then heard that Walker had fought a great battle, in which he lost about 50 or 60 killed, while it was said that the enemy acknowledged having had about 300 killed, but Walker's men insisted that between 600 and 700 of the allied troops were left dead upon the battle-field. The battle was reported to have lasted two days, the 15th and 16th ult. But from conversation which I had with the American Consul, Priest, and Dr. Flint, I am disposed to place very little confidence in the statement. A gentleman residing there, and with whom I have been long acquainted, when I asked him for the true state of affairs, remarked to me: "You know that Walker never has more than two or three killed and half-a-dozen wounded, while the enemies are popped off by hundreds." Consul Priest also informed me that of the 75 men who came down from San Francisco, on the previous trip of the Orizaba, 40 were cut to pieces by the Costa Rican troops.
>
> Dr. Flint, of San Juan del Sur, told me that Gen. Saunders, while on his way to relieve Col. Caycee, was most handsomely whipped by the Costa Rican forces, who came up and charged with bayonet equal to the best drilled European troops. A young man who had kept a public house at Virgin Bay, and with whom I became acquainted in December last at the latter place, informed me that his establishment had been entirely broken up; that Virgin Bay and the steamers were in possession of the allies; that every place was completely devastated, and nothing could be got to eat. What Walker's rangers could not get conveniently was taken by the Greasers (Costa Ricans). Even Walker's men, with the exception of the rangers, fared very badly. Their food principally consisted of mule-flesh and green plantains, but that had also become exhausted. The young man was a good reliable friend of Walker's, and for that reason I felt satisfied of the truth of his statements. On a former occasion I had some letters put into my possession for Col. Rogers, of Walker's army, but fearing I might be caught with them upon me I destroyed them; and, having understood that Col. Rogers was on board of the Orizaba, I tried to see him for the purpose of explaining the matter to him; and, in the course of a conversation with a friend of Col. Rogers relative to this point, I gathered some information as regards Walker's present position at Rivas.
>
> The gentleman alluded to said that Walker could hold Rivas if he would stay there, but he would now and then turn out to attack the enemy and get his small force cut up, so that he had now only about 400 fighting men and 200 sick and wounded. But he was in a dead tight place and without provisions, at least so much so that he had been compelled to commence killing their milk cows, and must soon cave in unless he could get supplies from some source or other very soon. In alluding to the great number of men who had deserted Walker, he said it was too bad that so many of his best men had left him, but you know, said he, "that $12 was enough to induce one of his officers to run away, let alone his men," (the Costa Ricans giving each deserter from Walker $12 in addition to paying his passage to the States). The Orizaba brought down 21 men for Walker, but on their arrival at San Juan del Sur, Walker's officers were obliged to send to the steamer for food to feed them with that night, there not being enough obtainable on shore to give them for their suppers.
>
> Major Torrey, of Walker's army, and very favorably disposed to be leader, who came a passenger to Key West, on being asked by a friend who was about joining Walker his advice, recommended him to keep away. He is a [illegible] From conversation I had with Capt. Farmer, who had been on the San Juan river expedition, I am satisfied that Walker's fate is sealed. Col. Titus had landed at San Juan del Sur and gone up to Rivas. Everything looks very gloomy at San Juan del Sur. It contained perhaps 600 to 700 inhabitants last December, but now I should not think that there were more than twenty-five persons living there, all told. The houses are now doorless and windowless, and the buildings are evidently going to ruin. Were it not for the United States ship St. Marys being stationed there, the Costa Ricans would at once take possession of the place.
>
> We had a personal interview with Major Hall, who had just arrived from Nicaragua last night. He says that affairs on the San Juan are the same as by the previous steamer. The Costa Ricans still hold Castillo, and the Americans are at Punta Arenas, waiting for something to turn up. It would appear that the constant arrival of recruits on this side is operating unfavorably for Walker's interests, when officers say that as nothing can be done, it was better to come home than stay there consuming the rations. How do those who are forced to stay there fare?
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> [From the Aspinwall Courier Extra, March 28.]
>
> The force under Lockridge is now considerable, more than 400—120 of which will remain at Sarapiqui, and 75 at Fort Slatter, at the mouth of the St. Carlos river. These stations are to be permanently garrisoned.
>
> The only item of news of any importance known at San Juan from the interior was the death of ex-President Rivas by assassination at Leon. The news was received by the wife of Ramon Rivas, the son of the deceased.
>
> It appears that the Costa Rican force that drove Colonel Titus from Castillo consisted of only 50 men, while the force under Titus numbered about 200.
>
> The United States ship Saratoga left this morning for Havana.
>
> The river steamer Scott, taken at Castillo, is nearly repaired, and will be in running order in a few days. The river is very low.

NEW YORK, April 6.

The New York Tribune publishes a statement furnished by a passenger that arrived by the Texas, a native of Nicaragua, and formerly an adherent of Gen. Walker. He asserts that the report of Walker's victory on the 6th is entirely unfounded. He was at the camp of Gen. Canas just previously to the 18th, at which time Walker's whereabouts was unknown, having a few days previously abandoned the camp at Rivas with the intention of reaching the seacoast.

The Tribune's informant further states that the correspondence between Canas and Walker, which has been tortured into a foundation for the statement that Canas was ready to join the fillibusters, was in reality with reference to the surrender of the latter, Walker having proposed to submit provided he and his men were permitted to leave the country. Canas replied, offering passports to the whole force except Walker, whom he expressed his determination to deliver up to the Costa Ricans.

The result of the correspondence was the refusal of terms on the parts of Walker's adherents and their subsequent flight to the seacoast. An American naval officer at San Juan appealed to Canas in behalf of Walker and his troops, and Canas replied that he would pay the expenses of the whole force to the United States, excepting Walker, who must be delivered up.

NEW YORK, April 6.

The Herald publishes letters from Gen. Henningsen, referred to yesterday. They purport to give an account of Gen. Walker's recent victories and are dated March 19th, the day the steamer Texas left San Juan, and proffers have been sent by express to the steamer. Letters give but few details, but refer to letters previously written, which letters it is pretended by Walker's partisans were purloined on the route. There are no signatures to the documents, and they are all addressed to Mr. ——. They all contain unmistakable marks of fabrication.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The Union contains Mr. Appleton's valedictory on withdrawing from that paper, and also contains the official announcement of his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State, vice Mr. Thomas, resigned. Mr. Appleton gives as a reason for his withdrawal from the Union, the delicate state of his health, which did not admit the assumption of the peculiar anxieties and labors of a daily newspaper editor. With regard to his successor he says that he will make his own announcement to the readers of the Union, and, except to add that he is a Democrat and has proved his constancy to his principles, and will become its sole and exclusive proprietor, we need not further allude to him at this time.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.

The Black Warrior has arrived from Havana with dates to the 3d. The Mexican question is still the general topic though nothing further has been elicited thereon. Official despatches from Spain are daily expected.

The stock of Sugar at Havana and Matanzas is 210,000 hogsheads.

Sugar was firm at last quotations.

Two Dutch ships with seven hundred coolies had arrived.

There had been copious rains throughout the island.

Texas papers of the 2d say that crops are tolerable but need rain.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Roberts is 200 ahead—15 counties to be heard from.

The election of Judges here to-day passed off quietly—returns not yet received.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Two naval boards of inquiry have been ordered to be instituted here in addition to the one now sitting. The names of the officers has not been divulged. The order of cases is changed. Those of furloughed and on-leave officers will be taken up before proceeding further with the cases of dropped officers. The case of Lieut. Wager was finished today and the decision was forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. Stringham, a member of the present board, has been ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass.

NEW YORK, April 6.

Private letters received here from Wilmington, N. C., mention disastrous fires in the woods in that neighborhood, and it is feared all the turpentine trees will be destroyed. One producer alone has lost 20,000 trees.

HARRISBURG, April 6.

Mr. Penrose, of Philadelphia, is lying dangerously ill at Herr's Hotel, with an attack of plurisy. His recovery is regarded as doubtful.

BALTIMORE, April 5.

An accident occurred on Saturday night on the railroad between Charleston and Columbia, by which five freight cars were wrecked and the fireman and engineer killed.

The Southern mail of to-day brings New Orleans papers of Monday last.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.

River continues to rise rapidly at this point. The Illinois and Missouri are in good boating stage and rising; upper rivers stationary. At Keokuk about an inch of snow fell yesterday morning. In the evening the weather grew cold, and during the night ice made nearly an inch thick. This morning it was clear and pleasant, and thawing slowly.

The election is passing off quietly. The drinking saloons are all closed.

HARRISBURG, April 6.

Mr. Penrose, Senator from Philadelphia, died a few minutes before three o'clock, from an attack of pleurisy. The announcement of his death was made in both Houses this afternoon, when they immediately adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.

On Sunday evening it turned very cold — the wind was high all night with sleet and rain.

No disasters have been reported.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Postmasters appointed: John Frazer, New Bedford, Mass.; Thomas G. Young, Saratoga Springs; Wm. H. Sigourney, Watertown, N. Y., reappointed; John N. Talbot, Indianapolis, vice Wich, whose commission has expired.

The circuit court met to-day, and made a decision sustaining building associations in charging more than the legal rate of interest, on the ground that their loans to members are in the nature of a contract and not usorious.

Stanton, the Secretary of State of Kansas, left here this afternoon for that Territory.

A storm of rain and hail commenced this morning at 11 o'clock, turning to snow toward evening. Weather clear and cold.

WHEELING, April 6.

Weather cold and blustering with heavy snow storm. Fruit as yet safe. Thermometer 28.

FROM TEXAS.—The smallpox continues to prevail in many parts of the State, and alarm begins to be felt at Galveston.

The steamboat Grapeshot was aground near Clapper's Ferry, with 500 bales of cotton on board, and there is no prospect of her getting off very soon.

A disastrous fire was raging in the cedar brake above Austin. A number of valuable mills and a large amount of timber had been destroyed.

In the wheat-growing regions, the crop was very promising. It was attracting the attention of planters generally.

The Richmond Reporter, of March 21, says of the late severe norther:

> The cotton is hopelessly destroyed. The corn cut down is not a total loss, as some fields are showing signs of life. The fruit trees, which were in a forward condition, have lost their entire crops. Figs and peaches, which had grown to a considerable size, had been found, on examination, to be blackened at the core, and throughly killed.

Texas is entitled to seven members of Congress with its present population. It has only two members now.

A letter from the Mexican border speaks of abundance of money and provisions in that region. Immense quantities of corn were daily crossing the river for San Antonio and other markets.

Mrs. John Chase, of Kensington, N. H., was leading a horse into the stable, when the door swung to, leaving the animal on the outside and she within, with the halter tied around her thumb in such a way that when the horse started her thumb was torn from her hand, and the cords were drawn from her arm up to the elbow.—*Boston Post, March* 31.

☞Gen. Jacob Walker, the Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind., died on Friday, the 3d inst.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR—*Great Inducements at* 96 *Third Street.*—Now is the time to get find gold watches, jewelry, and extra fine books, pocket knives, cabas, and work-boxes cheap. No small gifts. Every purchaser of one dollar's worth of liniment receives a free gift worth from 50 cents to $100. Everybody is invited to call and examine the gifts, which are new and desirable. No money is risked on chance, as every person is sure to get the worth of their money besides the liniment, which is alone worth the amount paid for it. One hundred thousand bottles have been sold since the first of January, 1857, and has given universal satisfaction in all diseases for which it is recommended. Remember, four bottles of liniment and a handsome gift or $1, at No. 96 Third street, near the post-office
mar28 j&bd&w

CONSUMPTION CURED BY THE USE OF BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

JACKSON CO., IND., March 20th, 1857.

DR. JOHN BULL—*Dear Sir:* I had been afflicted for five or six years with great soreness of my bones and pains in the side and stomach, and my throat and lungs were so sore and raw that it was difficult and painful for me to swallow. My breathing was hard and difficult, and very little exertion completely exhausted me. My physician, after trying to relieve me with the usual [illegible] that there was no doubt but that my symptoms were those of consumption.

Being anxious to live and failing to get relief by the use of the medicines advised, I determined to give your Sarsaparilla a full trial, and I soon found myself improving, and by continuing its use for a few months I am entirely relieved; not only have all those unpleasant symptoms left me, but am able to do my usual labor. I can now make my two hundred rails a day, without any inconvenience, and the relief has been obtained by the use of your Sarsaparilla alone. Several of my acquaintances have used it with the same good results. I am a resident of Jackson county, Indiana, and have called on you this day voluntarily to give you the above statement. Your friend and well-wisher,

JOHN DEPUTY.

Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is for sale by druggists and merchants in every town and village in the United States.
m21 d&w1m

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.—Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania canal, says: "When I commenced taking Bœrhave's Holland Bitters I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."
apr4 j&beod3&wj1

☞Read what an M. D. says of the Graefenberg pills:

Griping colic and colic of all kinds are relieved by the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills sooner than by any other known remedy, as far as my experience goes, and I feel that twenty-eight years' practice gives me right to form an opinion.

O. L. NORTON, M. D., Washington.

Raymond & Patten, agents for Kentucky.

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst., by Rev. G. Gates, Mr. ALONZO RAWLINGS to Miss E. R. J. EWING, both of this city.

At the White Sulpher Springs, Ohio county, Ky., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. L. Henry, Mr. G. S. FITZHUGH to Miss CORDELIA N. PHILLIPS, all of Ohio county.

On Thursday, Jan. 29, by the Rev. Mr. Cook, CHAS. W. COOK, of Madisonville, Kentucky, to Miss JENNIE STAPLES, of Union co.

☞Mississippi and California papers please copy.

On Saturday, Jan. 31, in Clarksville, Tenn., by Rev. J. F. Hendrick, JOHN K. SHACKLEFORD to Miss ELLEN L. ARNOLD, both of Hopkins county, Ky.

☞California papers please.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. A. McCown, Mr. JOHN SIMMONS to Mrs. JANE DEAL, both of this city.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. A. McCown, Mr. LEMUEL HOUSTON to Miss MARY E. CHAPPEL, both of this city.

On the 31st ult., by Elder W. Wright, Mr. WILLIAM L. FIELD, of Hardin county, to Mrs. NANCY CHADDOCK, of Meade county.

On the 26th ult., by Elder W. Wright, Mr. FRANCIS M. KING to Miss MARY JANE BUNGER, all of Meade county.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr. WILLIAM STATEN to Mrs. MARY MONTGOMERY, both of this city.

On Tuesday, the 24th of March, by Elder G. B. Moore, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS to Miss SARAH G. MADDOX, both of Henry co., Ky.

On the 21st ult., by the same, Mr. C. A. M. FARRA, of Memphis, Tenn., to Miss JANE BROYLES, of Jefferson co., Ky.

On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. WM. SADDLER to Miss ELIZABETH A. ELLIS, both of Oldham co., Ky.

DIED,

On the 1st inst., FLORENCE, infant daughter of John and Mary Jane Terry, aged one month.

In Fort Scott, Missouri, on the 9th ult., Mrs. ELEANOR MILLS GREENWOOD, consort of Maj. John F. Greenwood, of Perrysville, Boyle county, Ky., aged 90 years.

At the residence of her father, near Lexington, on the 28th ult., SALLIE BURGESS, infant daughter of Isaac and Sallie Runyon.

In this city, on the 2d instant, ISAAC H. FISBACK, of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas.

On the 2d inst., JENNIE D., infant daughter of John and Mary Ann Ball.

In Memphis, on the 27th ult., SARGEANT S. PRENTISS infant son of Dr. John T. and Ophelia S. Marable, aged year, 6 months, and 21 days.

On the 19th of March, of consumption, at the residence of her father, Mr. Jacob Newkirk, in Jefferson co., Ky., Miss SARAH ANN NEWKIRK, in the 23rd year of her age.

Suddenly in Bullitt county, on Thursday evening, Mr. JULIUS C. BUKEY and his daughter, Miss MARY ELIZABETH BUKEY.

In New Orleans, on the 27th ult., of pneumonia, ERASTUS SMITH, late Captain of steamer Col. Edwards, aged forty-nine years—a native of New York.

In Hancock county, near Hawesville, on the 26th ult., Capt. DAVID AUGUSTUS, an old and respectable citizen of Jefferson county, in the 68th year of his age.

In this city, on the evening of the 5th inst., of consumption, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN wife of W. M. Nichols, of this city, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary Kitchen, of Portland, Ky.

Memphis, Tenn., Lockhaven, Pa., and New Albany papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, April 7, 1857.

REMARKS.—The market has undergone very little change since our last weekly review, and only a limited amount of business has been transacted. Nothing of importance has transpired in bagging and bale rope. Flour continues as dull as ever. Sugar is very firm, with an upward tendency. Molasses continues dull. The demand for coffee has been limited, but prices are unchanged. The publication of the stock of barreled pork, showing a large falling off in the supply as compared with last year, has caused more firmness among holders, but at the present high ruling rates the demand has been confined altogether to consumption. The stock here on the 1st was 23,000 bbls, against 46,000 bbls last year. At Cincinnati there is also a large falling off, but the actual quantity has not been given. A letter from a well-informed and reliable source at St. Louis estimates the stock at 15,000 bbls, of which 5,000 bbls will be required for the upper country. At New Orleans there was an increase—the stock this year being 14,000 bbls, against 3,091 bbls last year. At New York there was also a small increase in pork, but a very large decrease in beef, the stock of the former being this year 25,754 bbls, against 22,460 bbls last year, and the stock of beef 23,320 bbls this year, against 69,557 bbls last year. The exports of pork and beef from New York show at the same time a large falling off on last year, as will be seen from the following, while there has been an increase on last year in cut meats and lard, viz:

	Pork. Barrels.	Beef. Barrels.	Cutmeats. Pounds.	Lard. Pounds.
Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1857,	13,556	7,387	13,356,836	6,959,457
Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1856,	66,540	33,705	9,960,697	5,889,666

Bacon has declined a fraction, but the market closes with more firmness. Lard is scarce, and has a decided upward tendency. Cutmeats continue dull, with no transactions.

Tobacco has further advanced, but owing to light receipts the sales have not been large. All that has come in has found ready purchasers. The very cold weather in the last thirty-six hours has, it is feared, ruined all the tobacco plants above ground, as well as injured the fruit crop. Sufficient time has not elapsed for definite accounts.

Southern freights continue firm at last week's rates. The river has been and is still falling slowly, but is yet in good navigable condition.

The money market was tight last week, owing to heavy payments which fell due on the 4th, but yesterday there was more ease.

The weather up to Saturday was dry and cool. On Saturday night several heavy showers fell. On Sunday evening it turned cold, and snow fell covering the ground to the depth of over an inch. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 28 in the morning and at 32 (freezing point) at noon, and some miles out in the country it stood at 18 above zero yesterday morning.

The business in the staple trades has fallen off somewhat, but there is yet considerable animation. Country merchants are arriving daily. The season has been the most successful ever before had in this city.

Our quotations govern only the wholesale market, unless otherwise specified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We have heard of no transactions in bagging during the week. A few hundred coils of hand-made rope have been sold at 8½c. We continue to quote bagging at 13@16c, and rope 8@10c, according to quality and quantity. The New Orleans Price-Current of the 28th ult. quotes Kentucky bagging at 15@16c, with sales of a few hundred pieces hand-loom at 16@16½c, and rope firm and in good request at 8½ to 10½c in lots, and 10½@11c for machine in a retail way.

COTTON.—We have heard of no sales, and continue to quote middling to good middling nominally at 13@13½c.

Wright's last New York Circular has the following on the cotton crop:

> Opinions are confirmed, and are decidedly more general in favor of a total below 3,000,000 bales than at any previous time this season. The deficiency in receipts, the reports of the quantity still to be received, and the examination of the question in all its bearings, confirm and strengthen this result, while the freedom with which cotton has been bought for export in all the Southern markets at gradually advancing rates proves how general is the conviction that the one immediately preceding, and have now got down to a very moderate aggregate. This fact, in spite of high prices, free navigation, and every inducement to bring the residue of the crop to the ports, establishes almost beyond contradiction the opinion expressed in this circular since the season commenced, and clearly point to an early exhaustion of the supply. During the week under review only 53,000 bales have reached the ports, against 97,000 last year, and 72,000 bales in the corresponding week in 1855. The total deficit in receipts now amounts to 246,000 bales, as compared with last year, and 182,000 bales as compared with 1855. By telegraph from New Orleans and Mobile, we have the receipts for a week later, from which it is clear that for our next table, a week hence, we shall be very near 300,000 bales below last year, and about 200,000 bales as compared with 1855.
>
> Receipts at the ports each week become smaller than the

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.—Sheetings Cannelton and Pittsburg 9½c with pretty large sales. Cotton yarns are very firm and we quote 9½, 10½, and 11½c to the trade and 10, 11, and 12c, to the country. No. 1 Cannelton batting 16c. Sales of candlewick at 24c and carpet-chain at 26c.

CORDAGE, &c.—Manilla cordage we quote at 15@16c. hemp twine we quote 14@16c.

CHEESE.—None hardly in market. Western Reserve we quote at 12½, and English dairy 13c.

COAL.—Dealers are selling Pittsburg and Kanawha at 14c, and Pomeroy at 12c. A large number of coalboats have been let out on the recent rise, but most of them have gone forward.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Sperm candles 42c. Star in active demand at 26@28c, according to weight, 5 ⅌ cent off, 4 mos., and for cash 7½ ⅌ cent off. Plain pressed tallow candles 12c. Soap we quote in boxes $1 75@$2 50, according to quality.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market continues very dull. The sales have been mostly in small lots at $5 25@5 40 for superfine, according to quantity and quality. Wheat has declined to $1 05@$1 10. The stock of corn and oats is pretty good, and the former has been selling from store at 60@65c, and the latter at 55@57c. Dealers would hardly pay over 55c for lots of corn. A large lot of Pennsylvania oats (some 5,000 bushels) was taken by dealers, to arrive, on private terms, understood to be 42c. A flat-boat load of Pennsylvania oats was sold in lots from the boat during the week at 50c. Cornmeal we quote at 61@65c. Bran and shorts mixed sell from the mills at $16 per ton.

FRUITS.—Raisins we now quote M. R. $4 75@5 and layers $5@5 25 per bx. Oranges we quote at $4, and lemons at $3 50 per bx. Figs 14c, dates 9c. Dried fruit we quote at $2 25 for apples and $3 25 for peaches.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.—Feathers are firm at 48c. Ginseng dull at 27@30c. Beeswax 22@23c. Rags 3¼@3½c.

FISH.—Beyond a few small sales, nothing has been done. About 125 pkgs only have been sold during the week, at the following prices: Large No. 2 $17, and medium $11 50@$12 in bbls, and $6 50@$7 in hf bbls; medium No. 3 $10 50 in bbls, and $6 in hf bbls.

GLASS.—We quote 8x10 $3 25@$3 50 and 10x12 at $4@$4 25 in round lots to the trade.

GROCERIES.—The high prices prevailing for all descriptions of groceries causes dealers to operate cautiously, and they buy pretty much for immediate wants only. Sugar continues very firm, and some sales have been made at a fraction advance. The transactions foot up 250 hhds, at prices ranging from 11 to 12c for low grade to choice—the bulk of the sales being at 11¾@11⅞c. Sales in bbls to the country at 12½@13c. There has been a very good demand for refined and crushed sugars, and nearly 800 bbls, mostly St. Louis, have been sold at prices ranging from 13¾ to 14½c. At Baltimore sugar advanced last week from ¼ to ⅜c, and the market on Friday was buoyant. The New York market is also very firm at an advance, add refined was ⅜c higher. In plantation molasses nothing has been done beyond some retail sales. The last sales to the trade were at 67@69c for bbls and hf bbls. We continue to quote sales to the trade of St. Louis sugar-house 78, 81, and 85c in bbls, hf bbls, and kegs, and golden syrup 90, 93, and 96c for bbls, hf bbls, and kegs. Although the stock of coffee is large and the demand limited, holders are nevertheless firm. The total sales of the week do not exceed 500 bags, mostly Rio, at prices ranging from 11c to 11½c for common to prime Eastern. Small sales of Jamaica at 12c, Laguayra at 12¾c, and Java at 16c. The stock of coffee at New York on the 1st was 77,049 bags (of which 68,625 were Rio) and 19,162 mats Java, against 49,457 bags (of which 34,818 were Rio) and 11,000 mats Java same time last year. Light sales of rice at 5½@5¾c.

GUNNY BAGS.—No sales and we continue to quote new 2½-bushel bags at 13c, nominally.

HEMP.—There is none arriving from the country. We now quote $125@$130 for loose from wagons. At St. Louis it has further declined, and the following sales were made there on Saturday: 32 bales at $118; 40 and 30 do at $120; 41 do at $123; 25 do at $125; 32 prime at $133 per ton. We publish in another column Morris's New York Hemp Circular.

HIDES.—Very firm. Dealers are paying for city green 8c, and they sell at the same adding 25 cts. per hide commission. City cured dry salted we now quote from store at 18c, and sales of country flint from store at 20c.

HAY.—Continues very firm, at $21@$22 from the wharf. A purchase of 100 tons to arrive was made on private terms. supposed to be $20.

IRON.—Stonecoal and charcoal we quote at 3 and 4c, in lots to the trade. We have heard of no sales of pig iron, and now quote $29@$32 for fair to the best qualities, usual time. The Eastern markets continue very buoyant, but they do not affect prices here.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—For plantation white goods, all wool, 30@40c and cotton mixed 28@33c is being asked. Colored jeans (Brownell's brand city made) are sold at 50c to the trade. Sales of about 80 bales during the week at quotations.

LEATHER.—Sole continues firm at 40c ⅌ lb. Harness has also an upward tendency; we quote harness ⅌ lb, 33@36c; harness in rough, ⅌ lb, 26@30c; upper leather, ⅌ doz., $32@$36; calf-skins, ⅌ doz., $20@$30; kips, ⅌ doz., $40@$60; calf-skins in rough, ⅌ dozen, $14@$20; kips in rough, ⅌ dozen, $30@$40; bridle $42@$49.

NAILS.—Round lots to the trade we quote at $3 15 for 10d's. We quote the range from $3 15 to $3 40 for 10's, according to quantity, and other sizes in proportion.

NAVAL STORES.—The business in naval stores is altogether in a small way at $3@$5 for tar, and $3 for rosin. Oakum 8½c, turpentine 60c.

LEAD AND SHOT.—We quote bar lead at 7½c. Shot at $2 ⅌ bag; buckshot $2 45. Demand for both lead and shot active.

OILS.—Linseed at 97c@$1 from the mill, and $1 05@$1 10 from store. Castor oil we quote at $1 75 ⅌ gallon by the quantity. Sperm oil $1 50@$1 75. Tanner's oil—rosin oil $20, tanner's oil No. 1 $25, bank andstraits $30. Lard oil is sold by manufacturers at $1 05 for No. 1, and 95c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—The sales in this department have been altogether on Southern orders, and of course for consumption. Holders are very firm. The transactions in barrel pork amount to 2,400 bbls, of which a small lot of old mess sold at $21, and all the remainder new mess at $22. Prime pork is held at $17. Holders are firm at these prices. Nothing whatever has been done in bulk meats. In bacon the sales have been confined mostly to clear sides, all to fill orders, and they sum up about 200 casks, part 12c, pkgs extra, and part 12¼c, some packed and some pkgs extra. The market closes at 12¼c, pkgs extra. There were besides sales of some 25 casks bacon at 9¼c for shoulders, and 11¾c for plain hams and ribbed sides, pkgs extra, and 12@12½c for sugar-cured hams packed. Also, a sale of 50 casks porkhouse shoulders at 9c packed, and 40 casks country ribbed sides, and 27 casks country shoulders at 10½c and 8¾c, packed. Some 75,000 lbs bacon have been taken by dealers from wagons at 8¾, 10¾, and 11½c for shoulders, hams and clear sides. The stock of lard is light, and the only considerable sales heard of were in the early part of the week 420 tierces No. 1 at 13¼c, and subsequently 200 tierces No. 1 at 13¾c, actual tare. Prime leaf is now held at 13¾@14c. From the country prime bbl readily commands 13c, and prime keg 13¾c.

POTATOES, ONIONS, AND BEANS.—Neshanoc potatoes are very scarce, and sell at 3 50 ⅌ bbl from store. Sweet potatoes $4. Yams $5. No onions in market. Sales of white beans at $2 50.

SALT.—Kanawha has declined to 25c for round lots.

STARCH.—Sales in round lots to the trade at 6½c, and small sales at 7@7½c.

SEEDS.—All descriptions of seeds have been unusually dull, except millet, which has commanded $2 ⅌ bushel. Some clover was sold yesterday at $7 75. We continue to quote nominally timothy $3 75, clean bluegrass $1 25@$1 50, and stripped 75@80c, orchard and herd $1 25, and hemp $1@1 25. Flaxseed continues firm at $1 75 ⅌ bush.

TOBACCO.—The receipts have fallen off, owing to the dry weather, which prevents planters from prizing, and this accounts mainly for the decrease in receipts. Prices have been very firm, and the sales of the last few days show a decided advance. In fact, yesterday 5 hhds reviews were sold, which had been offered on Saturday week, and they brought an average advance of 85c ⅌ hundred. We now quote new crop frosted and common lugs at $8 50 to $9, good shipping lugs $9 to $11, and common to good leaf $11 to $15, no fine leaf offering; and old lugs at $10 to $13, and old leaf $13 to $18. The sales of the week have been 269 hhds, of which 3 hhds were reviews. The following are the particulars the week's sales:

On Monday, sales of 50 hhds—3 at $8@$8 95, 14 at $9 05@$9 95, 7 at $10@$10 95, 4 at $11 20@$11 60, 9 at $12@$12 75, 8 at $13 05@$15 75, 1 at $15 40, 3 at $16 55@$16 80, and 5 hhds stems at $2 75 ⅌ hundred round. On Tuesday, sales of 50 hhds—1 at $6 80, 3 at $7 45@$7 90, 11 at $8 50@$8 90, 18 at $9@$9 75, 7 at $10@$10 95, 5 at $11@$11 75, 6 at $12@$12 95, 3 at $13@$13 70, 2 at $14@$14 85, and 2 at $16 60@$16 80. On Wednesday, sales of 42 hhds, including 6 hhds old leaf at private sale at $14 75 round, 1 hhd scraps at $6 05, 8 at $8@$8 80, 9 at $9@$9 65, 3 at $10@$10 90, 3 at $11@$11 40, 6 at $12 65@$12 70, and 4 at $13, $13 70, $18, and $18 35. On Thursday, sales of 48 hhds—3 at $7 80@$8 65, 8 at $8 35@$8 95, 9 at $9@$9 65, 2 at $10 65@$10 95, 5 at $11@$11 95, 7 at $12@$12 70, 9 at $12@$13 80, 4 at $14@$14 50, and 1 at $15. On Friday, sales of 57 hhds at very full prices—1 at $8, 8 at $8 30@$8 90, 4 at $9 15@$9 70, 4 at $10 40@$10 90, 10 at $11 10@$11 85, 8 at $12@$12 95, 13 at $13@$13 95, 5 at $14@$14 95, and 4 at $15@$15 75. More than half of the above sold at over $12. There was also included in this sale one crop of 8 hhds from Mr. G. G. Slaughter, of Hopkins county, which realized the handsome sum of $1,953 96. On Saturday, sales of only 18 hhds—5 at $8 65, $8 95, $9 80, $10, and $10 75, 2 at $10 95, 4 at $11@$11 90, and 5 at $12 25@$13 25, $14 50, and $14 60.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 16 hhds—2 at $8 70@$8 80, 3 at $9 15@$9 95, 4 at $13@$13 90, and 7 at $14@$14 70.

Manufactured tobacco has undergone no change, and we continue to quote Kentucky at 22@23c, and Virginia 28@35c, as in quality and quantity.

At New Orleans, for the week ending on the 28th, the sales amounted to 2,000 hhds, which were all, with the exception of 40 hhds, on private terms. The stock on sale was only about 6,000 hhds.

The Baltimore American, of Friday evening, says in its weekly review:

> Notwithstanding the fact that Maryland tobacco has heretofore reached a price beyond which it was thought impossible for it to go, we have this week to note a further advance in the price of the common descriptions of Maryland of fully $1 ⅌ 100 lbs, and even at the advance the demand is active and the market buoyant, all the receipts meeting with ready sale at quoted rates. The quality of the Maryland crop now coming to market is unusually good, there being but a very small portion of inferior sorts, and the sales are mostly made by the crop. When sold in this way the crop generally averages $10 50@$11 round. We have no change to note in Ohio tobacco, either in price or demand. Shippers eagerly take every lot that appears in market, within the range of quotations. Kentucky tobacco is in small supply, and the demand is quite active. We learn that $20 was offered and refused for a lot of common quality Mason county; we quote lugs at $11@$12 50, medium leaf $14@$17, and fine leaf $18@$20.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.—We notice one sale of 100 bbls tallow during the week at 11c, the purchaser returning bbls, and 25 bbls at 11½c, also bbls returned, which is a decline. Nothing doing in stearine.

TIN PLATE.—We quote IC, 10x14, $13 50, and IX 10x14 $15 25 ⅌ bx. Roofing IC, 14x20, $13, and IX, 14x20, $14 75 ⅌ box. Bright IX, 14x20, $16 50, and square IX, 12x12, $16. Brazing copper 40c ⅌ lb, and block tin 38@40c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—The sales of raw have been at 22½ to 23c, closing at the outside figure. The whisky trade has been very large this season, amounting to almost double that of any previous season. There still exists a good demand for copper-distilled and Bourbon, and sales of new and one and two year old have been making at prices ranging from 65c to $1 25.

WOOL.—We quote in grease 28@30c, pulled 26@28c, and tub-washed at 38@40c. There is very little coming in.

FREIGHTS.—Southern freights have continued firm at last week's rates, and we continue to quote to New Orleans 40c ⅌ hundred for pound freights, $1 50 ⅌ bbl for pork, $1 10 ⅌ tierce of lard, $1 25 for whisky, $6 50 ⅌ hhd for tobacco, $1 for sheep, $7 for mules, and $8 for horses and cattle.—On way freights a proportional advance. To Wheeling and Pittsburg freights are scarce, and we quote 15 and 20 cents per hundred.

MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money last week was very active; as is usually the case on the approach of the 4th of April, when three-month bills mature, there is some pressure. Yesterday, however, it had abated in some degree, and no doubt during the ensuing week things will continue to become easier. Exchange continues very firm, and we quote the selling rate for ⅛ to ¼ prem. for Eastern, the inside figure being charged by the banks and the outside by the brokers. Bank checks are purchased by the brokers at ⅛ prem. New Orleans is still very dull, and the selling rates of the banks and brokers are ⅛ to ¼ prem. nominally, and their buying rates ⅛ discount to par.

There is no change whatever to notice in uncurrent money, for which the rates continue as before:

Exchange—	Buy.	Sell.
On New York	⅛@¼ prem.	¼@⅜ prem.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	¼@½ dis.	[illegible]
Nashville	1 dis.	par@½ dis.
Cincinnati	¼ dis.	par.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday evening says:

> There is no considerable disturbance of call loans, and more floating capital is offered in the street, enabling first class borrowers to obtain all that they want, without difficulty.
>
> The stock market opened without much activity, but with a stronger tone for most descriptions. Outside speculators with capital still hold aloof, and will not be drawn within the charmed circle.
>
> Foreign exchange is again firmer, the demand is chiefly from bankers. Bills on London may be quoted at 10@10⅛, with no prime signatures offering below the higher rate.
>
> The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week are $2,198,973, which is an increase of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, as compared with the corresponding week of 1855, and only $91,302 in excess of the total for the same time last year.
>
> We take the following from the Circular of Messrs. Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Faut, & Co., dated Washington City, D. C., April 1st:
>
> *Land Warrants.*—Land warrants continue in active demand, and have varied but little since the issue of our last monthly circular. About the 20th ult. prices fell off 1 to 2 cents per acre, but at the close of last week the market rallied, and are now quoted steady at the following rates:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre Warrants at	$1 10	$1 14
80 acre Warrants at	1 00	1 02
160 acre Warrants at	1 00	1 02
120 acre Warrants at	0 98	1 00
Revolutionary scrip	1 02	1 05

Total number of applications received.........271,336

Total number of warrants or certificates issued...199,447

The number of acres of public lands required to satisfy the warrants already issued is 24,381,520.

Of the applications not yet carried into warrants, probably over 55,000 have been suspended or rejected; the balance being in the hands of the examiners or at other offices for service from the rolls.

Reported for the Journal by H. F. Vissman.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET, April 7.

The cattle market has been firm and prices have advanced about ⅛c ⅌ lb. Prices for good cattle generally ranged from 4½@5c gross weight. A few very extra quality sold at 5¼@5¾c, and common and rough at 3½@4c. A rather light supply in market.

There were but few sheep offering. Demand good. All the good heavy lots are mostly bought before they arrive in the city by shippers. Prices have ranged from $3@$5 50 ⅌ head, with the wool on.

Hogs continue scarce and sell at 5¾@6½c gross.

SCOTT NEWMAN'S REPORT.

Beeves—receipts 40 head. Prices have ranged from 3@5c gross, and a few extra cattle command a higher price.

Hogs—receipts 325 head, which sold at 6@6½c, and one lot of extra corn-fed sold at 6¾c. The supply is equal to the demand.

Sheep—there are but few on the market and in demand at 4@4½c gross.

NEW YORK, April 6, M.

Flour quiet with 6,000 bbls sold; Ohio declined 10c and Southern 5c. Wheat heavy with sales of 5,000 bushels; white declined 2c; sales at $1 61. Corn heavy with 20,000 bu. sold; white declined 1c and yellow 2c. Provisions firm. Whisky declined ¼c.

Stocks lower and dull. Galena and Chicago 101½; Michigan Central 76; Cleveland and Toledo 72½; Cleveland and Cincinnati and Columbus 102½; Milwaukie 75; Cumberland 18½; Illinois Central 130; Bonds 90½; New York Central 88½; Penn. Coal 95½; Canton 22; Virginia sixes 91½; Missouri sixes 84; Sterling exchange firm at 10⅛.

CINCINNATI, April 6, P. M.

☞Flour remains dull and prices nominal, with small sales of choice bakers' brands at $5 05@$5 10, receipts rather light. Oats active at 50c. Barley is scarce and materially higher, ranging from $1 60@$1 70 for Northern. Whisky unchanged, but closed rather dull at 20c. Provisions quiet, nothing of consequence; mess pork is saleable to a moderate extent at $21 50, but this figure seems below the views of holders.

NEW YORK, April 6, P. M.

Cotton firm—sales of 3,000 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 5,500 bbls at $5 55@$5 70 for State and $6 10@$6 40 for Southern. Wheat firm—sales of 7,500 bush. Corn heavy—sales of 3,300 bush mixed at 69c. Mess pork unsettled—sales of 1,300 bbls at $23 40@$23 50—a decline of 10c ⅌ bbl. Lard and bacon are unchanged. Prime pork and Chicago beef unchanged, with sales of the latter at $16@$16 25, hams 11c, shoulders 9¾c. Coffee is buoyant at 11¼@11⅜c. Missouri lead steady. Freights to Liverpool easier.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, P. M.

Cotton market firm—sales to-day of 3,500 bales, receipts to-day of 2,900 bales. Market generally unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.

Cotton—The demand has been moderate, most buyers not appearing disposed to meet the views of holders, and the sales are confined to about 3,000 bales. The prices paid have been full, without any quotable change. We repeat our last figures—

Inferior	5¾@10	Middling	13¾@13⅞
Ordinary	10¾@11¾	Good Middling	13⅞@14
Good Ordinary	12 @12½	Middling Fair	14¼@14½
Low Middling	13 @13¼	Fair	14½@

Sugar—The demand has been fair, with sales of some 400 hhds at previous rates.

Molasses—Market heavy. Some 300 bbls have been sold at a range of 46@50c for inferior and ordinary, 54@56c for good fermenting to prime reboiled.

Tobacco—We notice sales of 157 hhds (131 and 26) on private terms. Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared 11,266 hhds.

Flour—The market has been quiet to-day, and the transactions reported are some 300 bbl of extra in lots at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

Corn—There has been a fair demand, with sales of some 10,000 sacks, of which 4,000 mixed, in two or three lots, at 65c, 1,100 inferior at 62½c, 900 on private terms, 218 at 70c, 1,300 yellow in lots at 72c, and 1,500 selected, from flatboats, at 80c ⅌ bush.

Oats—The transactions include 200 sacks prime St. Louis at 66c ⅌ bush.

Pork—Sales of 400 bbls uninspected mess at $22, and retail parcels at $23@$23 25 ⅌ bbl.

Bacon—The sales comprise 60 casks clear sides at 13½c, 22 ribbed at the reduced rate of 11¾c, 20 prime old shoulders at 9¾c ⅌ lb; ribbed sides retailing at 12c.

Lard—Firm, with sales of 138 tierces prime, in two lots, at 14¼c, 50 tierces at 14¾c, and 150 kegs strictly prime at 15c ⅌ lb.

Dry Salted Meats—55,000 lbs hog-round, in bulk, sold at about 9½c ⅌ lb.

Rice—125 tierces have been disposed of at 5@5½ and 5¾c ⅌ lb.

Coffee—Sales confined to 450 bags, of which 84 at 10½c, 50 at 10¾c, 150 at 11c, and 150 at 11⅛c ⅌ lb.

Bagging and Bale Rope—100 pcs Kentucky power-loom bagging sold at 17c ⅌ yard, and 300 coils hand-spun rope at 8¾, 100 fancy machine-made at 11c ⅌ lb.

Freights—A ship was taken to-day for Havre at 13-16c for cotton. Vessels on the berth for Liverpool are filling up with cotton, mostly at 5-16d, but one or two small lots were shipped at a fraction over that rate.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET, March 31.

The week opens very quietly; in fact there was no business of consequence done. Money is in good demand, and the application in bank are somewhat beyond the ability to grant. But though such be the case, there is not much paper offering out-of-doors, and good signatures are readily taken at 9 ⅌ cent., which is the standard rate, with rare exceptions. About $60,000 were placed on these terms to-day.

The exchange market is flat, and to-day's transactions were exceedingly meagre. We quote clear sterling at 108⅝@108¾. Some $15,000 bill of lading drafts were passed at 107¾. Francs are very dull at 5.27½@5.22½. Sixty-day bills on New York range from 1@1½ ⅌ cent. discount, and sight from ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. premium, the latter being the bank rate over the counter.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, March 31.

Beef Cattle—The supply is limited and prices of Western good at 10@10½c.

Hogs—But few are left on sale. Prices 11c ⅌ lb net.

Sheep—Scarce at $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ head.

Milch Cows—Dull. Prices $30@$65 ⅌ head.

Veal Cattle—Scarce at $8@$15 ⅌ head.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, April 1.

The market for beef cattle is without material change. The supply is abundant, especially common cattle, which meet with a less active demand and bring prices ranging from 9@10c, and some of the poorest for less than 9c. The supply of prime cattle continues very scarce, and demand active, the average quality, though not so good as we could wish, was still much better than last week. A large number of the oil-rings came from Ohio, and the balance chiefly from Illinois and the State—there was one fine lot of 75 head of State cattle which brought $100 ⅌ head. The best cattle brought $11@$11 50 ⅌ 100 lbs, and the other qualities from $9@$10 50 according to quality. There was one lot of Texas cattle on sale, which, after being fed in Indiana one year, were sent to this market, looking more like half-starved creatures, than fattened cattle, fresh from the pasture—they brought 9@9½c—perhaps for some of the choice bullocks as 10c was obtained; paying a poor ⅌ centage after so long a journey, and the expense consequent on railroad travel. As the demand was moderate and the average quality better, prices remain *in statu quo*, or perhaps a trifle in favor of buyers.

A drove of 51 superb Kentucky cattle, fed by Mr. Headleson, of Fleming county, were sold by S. Sherman, at 11@13 and 12½c. These weighed at home 2,013 lbs, and were jointly owned by the feeder and S. B. Utterback, of Woodford county. Mr. J. Finch paid $127 50 each for seven—called 11¾c—and thirteen others went at $125 each. This was the finest drove in to-day.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Beef cattle	$11 00@11 50
Ordinary	10 50@11 00
Common	9 50@10 00
Inferior	8 50@ 9 50
Cows and calves	60 00@65 00
Ordinary	50 00@55 00
Common	40 00@45 00
Inferior	30 00@35 00
Veal calves, extra, ⅌ lb	7 @ 7½
Other qualities	5½@ 6½
Sheep and Lambs, extra	8 50@10 00
Other qualities	3 50@ 6 50
Swine, extra	7¼@ 7½
Other qualities	7¼@ 7⅜

The total receipts at all the yards for week are—3,945 beeves, 363 cows and calves, 906 veal calves, and 3,337 sheep and lambs.

LEWIS S. MORRIS & CO.'S MONTHLY HEMP CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1857.

The state of our market has undergone but slight alteration since our last report—the same quiet but steady feeling existing as then represented. The limited stock of American hemp on the market, and its unsuitable quality, prevent operations, except in a very small way. With the exception of a slightly improved value in gunny cloth, and a decline in Jute, scarcely any variation in prices has occurred during the past month. We have only to report as the month's sales 50 bales undressed at $180, and 122 bales dressed at $240@$260, leaving the present stock of undressed 414 bales, dressed 245 bales, which is held at the following nominal prices: Undressed, fair to good, $180@$200; Dressed, ordinary to medium, $240@$260.

Russian Hemp.—Our market remains quiet and steady. The London market, at our last dates, had given way a little.

Gunny Cloth.—The receipts have been 1,728 bales at this port, and 6,088 bales at Boston; there is a firmer feeling on the market for all descriptions, though the advance in price which we notice is principally upon heavy cloth, the proportion of which is comparatively small; we quote 12¼@13¼c as the present market.

Imports into the United States from January 1st to March 31st:

1857	23,064 bales.
1856	9,364 "

Gunny Bags.—Receipts the past month 120 bales and 410 bundles at this port, and 2,806 bales and 315 bundles at Boston. The article was scarce and without decline in value at the date of our latest advices from Calcutta. We quote 11c as the present price, both here and in Boston.

Imports into the United States from January 1 to March 31:

1857	7,179 bales,	1,297 bundles.
1856	7,213 "	1,086 "

The condition of the roads and difficulties of navigation may have rendered the supply of hemp at St. Louis inadequate to meet the demand and caused an advance in prices, which we still believe to be only temporary; for taking into consideration the large crop, the stocks of domestic bagging at the commencement of the year, and the heavy importations of gunny cloth, there is nothing to justify the expectation of a permanent increase in price, and we see no reason to modify the views heretofore expressed in regard to the policy of shipping early and meeting the current rates of the market.

LEWIS S. MORRIS & CO.

2,500 Copies Already Sold!

HOOPER'S WESTERN FRUIT BOOK,

A COMPENDIOUS COLLECTION OF FACTS, FROM THE NOTES AND EXPERIENCE OF SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURISTS, ARRANGED FOR

Practical Use in the Orchard and Garden.

By E. J. HOOPER, member of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and formerly editor of the "Western Farmer and Gardener," with exquisitely Colored Illustrations of Western Fruits. One volume, 12mo. Price One Dollar. Will be sent by mail for that price, or can be had of the booksellers.

Our country covers so large a space that it is impossible to make books of this character adapted to all meridians. This volume embodies the experience of practical men, and will be found precisely fitted for the use of Western Farmers and Fruit Growers. The work has been carefully examined by several of the most scientific among Western Pomologists, who have given it the highest praise. The orders before publication day (April 1) reached 2,500 copies for this work.

Grape and Strawberry Culture.

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE AND WINE MAKING. By Robert Buchanan. With an Appendix, containing directions for the cultivation of the Strawberry, by N. Longworth. Sixth edition. One volume 12mo, muslin. Price 63 cents.

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Mr. Kern's suggestions are in an eminent degree valuable and his opinions (which are expressed in clear, concise, and lucid diction) easily interpreted by even the most limited conception, fairly assert his claim to a station in the foremost rank of rural improvers.—*N. Y. Horticulturist.*

It abounds in useful and tasteful suggestions, and in practical instructions.—*Northern Farmer.*

MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS, & CO.,
Publishers, Cincinnati.

☞For sale by all booksellers.
a7 deod2&w1

T. B. WALKER,
Real Estate Broker, Collector, and General Agent,
Sample's Building, front room, up stairs, Second street, between Main and Johnson,
KEOKUK, IOWA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to sales of city or country property, Land Warrants, etc. All business entrusted to me will receive prompt and careful attention. Letters of inquiry from abroad promptly noticed and any information in my power will be rendered with pleasure.

REFERENCES.
James M. Reid, Esq. Keokuk, Iowa.
Dr. A. M. Carpenter do. do.
John F. Howard & Co. Louisville, Ky.
Messrs. Barrett & Wood do. do.
Capt. J. R. Hamilton do. do.
E. M. Drane & Co. Cincinnati, O.
R. W. Spears, of the Democratic Press Chicago, Ill.

List of Property for Sale.

7 Lots on Ninth street, west side, between Main and Johnson. Terms easy.

20 by 50 feet on Fourth street, between Johnson and Exchange. Terms very low.

Lot 2, Block 23, Fourteenth and Timea streets. Terms ⅓ cash; balance 1 and 2 years, with interest.

Lots 4 and 5 Ridge street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Terms ⅓ cash; balance in three annual payments, with interest.

Lot 9, Block 45, Kilbourne's Addition.

Lot 10, Block 50, Kilbourne's Addition, near Park. Terms easy.

Lot 5, Block 5—House with 11 good rooms—40 feet front. Terms low and easy.

Lot No. 2, containing 10 acres, in Hinman & Craw's subdivision to city of Keokuk, fronting on Keokuk avenue, and is very even and regular on the surface. This property is very valuable and can be bought very low if applied for soon.

Keokuk Garden, near Montrose, being 12 miles from the city of Keokuk.

8 10-acre Lots, peculiarly adapted to gardening purposes, enjoying the advantages of the railroad and Mississippi river—the plankroad being on two sides of the tract.

80 valuable Lots in a part of D. W. Kilbourne's second Addition to the city of Keokuk. Prices ranging from $125 to $350 per Lot, on long time.

4 1-acre Lots.
8 5-acre Lots.
4 2½-acre Lots.
5 1-acre Lots.

The above-named property is situated within one mile of the old city limits. It is the finest location for building sites of any within the same distance from the city. Terms easy on long time.

Lots for sale in Melrose, 8 miles from the city.

Also, a number of other fine Lots and Houses throughout the city.

I will devote my whole time and labor to business entrusted to my care, and every effort to give perfect satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call.

Office in Sample's Building, over Kendall, Howe, & Felt's Auction and Commission Store, Second street, between Main and Johnson.

Give me a call.
apr 1 d14&w3

DICKSON & GILMORE
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE GUNS, PISTOLS, AND FISHING TACKLE, No. 32 Third street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., have just received 500 fine plain and double and single barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Percussion Gun Locks, Rifle barrels, Sheet Brass, and Gun Materials of all kinds and Fine Pocket Cutlery; also a large assortment of fine Fishing Tackle. With their large stock on hand, makes their stock very large, full, and complete, which they are prepared to sell low to the trade. They respectfully invite merchants, gunsmiths, and all in want of articles in their line to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

They have on hand some fine Westley Richards Double Guns, Boys' English Guns of all kinds, and Rifles of their own make.

☞Repairing done in the best manner.
oct14 weow&dtf

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER.

THIS MACHINE was introduced and used for the first time during the harvest of 1856, when nearly TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY of them were sold; and, though new, it has already established for itself a reputation which has never been reached by any other Combined Reaper and Mower, and it now occupies a position far in advance of all its competitors.

We have made some valuable improvements, suggested by careful observation and experiment, during the last harvest. These will be added to all our Reapers and Mowers now building for the harvest of 1857.

ADJUSTABILITY.

This Machine can be changed from a REAPER to a MOWER in five minutes, and when at work can be altered to any desired height in one-half minute.

The following PREMIUMS have been awarded to this Machine during and since the harvest of 1856:

First Premium, as a MOWER, over Manny's Machine, on *trial*, before the Committee of the Eminence Association; First Premium, as a REAPER and as a COMBINED REAPER and MOWER, over Manny's Machine, on *trial*, before the Committee of the South-Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Louisville, Ky.; First Premium, as a REAPER, over the New York Hand-Raking Reaper, the New York Self-Raking Reaper, and Manny's Machine, at the Kentucky State Fair, held at Paris, October, 1856; also, an Extra Premium, as a COMBINED REAPER and MOWER, over Manny's Machine, at the same Fair.

This Machine is got up at a *greater* expense, is made of better materials (being chiefly of *wrought iron*), with a better finish, and is more durable than any other Harvester, while at the same time the price is as low as that asked for the most ordinary Combined Machines.

WARRANTY.

We will warrant this Machine to be well-made, of good materials, durable with proper care, easy of draught for two horses, strong, simple, and less difficult than any other Reaper to keep in repair, and, also, to cut from 10 to 15 acres of any kind of small grain per day, or to be capable of cutting and spreading from 8 to 10 acres of any kind of grass per day.

☞For a full description of this Machine, together with a large number of letters from parties who have used it, we refer to our Reaper Circular, which we will forward, free of postage, to all applicants.

Price, including Double-Trees, Neck-Yoke, &c., complete, $150 Cash.

☞ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
apr8 d1aw8&w8

☞WHY WILL YE DIE! when one excellent medicine is at hand whereby all Lung Diseases are effectually cured? The great BALSAM OF LIVERWORT AND HOARHOUND, originally prepared by Nahmeonitah, an Indian maiden of the Oneida tribe, who afterwards became Mrs. M. N. Gardner, has saved and

CURED ITS TENS OF THOUSANDS!

and written upon thankful hearts more than *one hundred thousand real Certificates!* and can still be obtained of Messrs. Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street, Boston, General Agents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by BELL, TALBOT, & CO., 453, south side Market street, near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
apr8 w2

A MEDICINE TO BE HANDED DOWN TO POSTERITY AS A BLESSING TO THE HUMAN FAMILY.

The Great Internal and External Remedy.

DR. JOHN BULL'S KING OF PAIN

Is warranted to cure the following diseases, to-wit: Cholera, Bowel Complaints, Dysentery, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism in its worst form, severe Burns, Asthma, Phthisic, Bruises, Sores, Want of Action in the Kidneys, Piles, Ringworms, Painters' Cholic, Head and Toothache, Coughs, Colds, Cancer, Tumors, Swellings, Cuts, Scalds, Scrofula or King's Evil, Scarlet Fever, and all Pains and Aches, in whatever form they may appear. This medicine has been before the public about three years and has relieved more suffering in that time than all other similar preparations combined. For sale at Dr. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla Depots in Louisville and New York and by druggists and merchants in every town in the United States.
mar24 d1m&w2m

☞DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN BLOOD MEDICINES.—At last, in Sweden, the ingredients of two remedies that disinfect the blood of every corrupt element have been found. Dr. Roback has combined them. He offers the result in his *Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills*. They are striking the faculty with amazement and causing thousands of the sick to rejoice. In cases of indigestion, liver complaint, scrofula, rheumatism, diarrhea, and in fact in all cases of disease not organic they cure the patient as certainly as day succeeds darkness. See advertisement.
mar 20 d&w1m

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many valuable lives have been saved by Hegeman, Clark, & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, which, in all human probability, would have been lost but for its timely use.

It is no quack medicine, but the Pure Oil, made with the utmost care from the Fresh Cod Fish Livers, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in Europe and America and has proved by ten years' experience the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Scrofula ever discovered, for, while it cures the disease, it increases the health and strength of the patient.

Caution.—There is a great deal of spurious oil, adulterated with Seal Oil, Whale Oil, &c., which, instead of benefiting, injures the patient, by deranging the digestive organs, but being cheaper, is, by unprincipled persons, palmed off for genuine.

Notice that Hegeman, Clark, & Co.'s signature is over the cork and the Eagle and Mortar on the label; for, since the death of W. L. Rushton, our late partner, there has been an article called Rushton's put in market, which is in no way connected with R., C., & Co. or H., C., & Co.; and thousands who had used other oil without success have been restored to health by the Genuine Oil of our manufacture.

Sold by J. B. Wilder & Bros., Wilson & Starbird, R. A. Robinson & Co., J. S. Morris & Son, E. Morris, Lindenberger & Co., Sutcliffe & Hughes, Bell & Talbot, Louisville; Scribner & Duvall, New Albany, and by all respectable druggists.
mar14 d&w2m

John Bull's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,

Combining all the medical virtues of Burdock, Yellow Dock, Dandelion, pure Honduras Sarsaparilla, and Wild Cherry Bark, is the most potent BLOOD PURIFIER in the known world. For the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, and all Chronic Diseases, it has no equal. For sale by druggists and merchants in every town and village in the United States.
mr11 d1m&w

☞HUMPHREY'S BALM OF ZANTHORRA.—*This truly wonderful remedy* claims the attention of all who are predisposed to DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLIC, or CHOLERA MORBUS, for it is a *most certain cure.*

It is the safest and best medicine to give children when teething.

None who have once tried it will be without a bottle in he house.

Travelers should never leave home without taking a supply with them.

Try it and be convinced that at last a remedy is found which proves itself both *safe* and *sure.*

N. B. It is guarantied to cure Chronic Diarrhea quicker than any other medicine in the world. None genuine unless the label on each bottle is signed H. S. Humphrey. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Bell, Talbot, & Co. and Raymond & Patten, agents for Louisville.
july18 d&w

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THIS Company continues to make insurance against the perils of navigation on Ships, Steamboats, and their cargoes; also against loss by fire on Vessels and Steamboats, building and in port, and on Houses and contents.

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may d&wistf

PILES.

A CURE for this disease, so unmanageable under ordinary treatment, is now offered to the afflicted in the thoroughly tested preparation known as DR. CAVANAUGH'S PILE SALVE. The reputation of this salve being satisfactorily established and certified to by gentlemen of high character and who will not lend their names to perpetrate a fraud upon the community, entire reliance may be placed in its efficacy.

For sale wholesale and retail by LINDENBERGER & CO., 520 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

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aug2 d&wistf St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE "PATENT, ELASTIC, AND WATER-PROOF CEMENT ROOFING," issued agreeably to the laws of the United States, to W. E. CHILDS & CO. Our purchase includes Jefferson county, Ky., including the city of Louisville, and Floyd and Clarke counties, Indiana, including New Albany and Jeffersonville, and we are now prepared at the shortest notice to accomplish any job which may be presented to us. We state to the public that the article will effectually resist every deleterious action of the atmosphere in all climates. It is ENTIRELY FIRE AND WATER PROOF; and in point of *durability* we hesitate not to say that it is equal and we believe *superior* to any *Metallic Roofing*.

We can put it on over old tin, tar, iron or shingle roofing, and its utility will not be in the least affected by the steepness or flatness of the roof on which we may be called to operate. We will hold ourselves liable at all times for the above representations.

Our price is six dollars per square where it is the only material used. If applied to tin or iron roofs, our price is two dollars per square.

We state to the public that there is no exaggeration in what we have above stated. It is all true to the letter, and its proof will be manifest from making a trial, and time will show how far superior it is to all other materials now used.

One of us is well known throughout the county of Jefferson and the city of Louisville, and it is believed that his reputation for fair dealing cannot be impeached. It is known too that he is abundantly able at all times to stand up to and make good his representations made on any subject. They are both solvent men.

We will fill orders for our Cement to those calling for it and who reside at a distance—furnishing printed directions for its use. We ask those who are building and all who want roofs repaired to call on us at Mr. Duffield's Pork-House, on the east side of Sixth street, below Main; and if there are any who doubt what we have stated on this subject we will satisfy them by the exhibition of such samples as will convince the most incredulous that we merit patronage.

D. H. MERIWETHER,
J. G. STILWELL.

Out of the many references we have in our possession we select the following:

Geo. Carlisle, President Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.
S. S. L'Hommedieu, Pres't Cin., Ham., & Day. R. R., do.
D. C. Lord, Pres't Ohio & Miss. R. R.
E. Gest, Pres't Wilmington & Zanesville R. R.
Geo. W. Coffin, Bell Manufacturer, Cin.
Dr. John S. Law, Ag't Royal Ins. Co., Lond. and Liv.
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J. B. Burnett, Gen'l Ag't Ætna Ins. Co.
A. M. Searles, Pres't Mer. & Man. Ins. Co.
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Henry Merton, Pres't Central Ins. Co.
J. H. Hooker, Ag't for Ætna Ins. Co., Fulton.
A. L. Greer & Bro., Covington, Ky.
W. H. Stewart, Builder, Cincinnati.
Mitchell & Rammelsbury, do.
Miles Greenwood, do.
R. M. Corwin, do.
mar 3 d&w1m

The American Sunday-School and its Adjuncts.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND ITS ADJUNCTS. By James W. Alexander, D. D. One vol. 12mo, muslin. Price 75 cents.

CONTENTS.

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a3 d6&w3

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Prompt attention given to the purchase, sale, and shipment of Produce.

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Through receipts for Merchandise to the Eastern cities by the various transportation routes.
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MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
437 MARKET STREET, 437
Between Fourth and Fifth.

MRS. N. GERF begs leave to inform the Ladies of Louisville that she has just returned from New York with an entire new stock of Goods, comprising a select choice of Paris rich Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Fancy Articles, French Embroideries, etc.

All her Goods have been selected by herself, and are of the latest and richest styles. Mrs. G. respectfully solicits a call, being confident to suit the most fastidious taste, as there will be found at her store novelty, elegance, and cheapness.
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PARISIAN MILLINERY.

MRS. A. JONES,
106 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,

Would respectfully invite a particular examination by the ladies of Louisville and its vicinity of her Spring and Summer selections of fine

Parisian Millinery Goods,

also to her regular Spring issue of

LADIES' DRESS HATS,

modified and corrected from the prevailing styles of the principal capitals, which she feels assured cannot be excelled for beauty of material and elegance of design, having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to secure a selection which will gratify the most refined taste. All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. a1 j&bd&w MRS. A. JONES.

$500 Reward.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro man calling himself HANSON SCOTT, who committed depredations on theft in this State. The said boy is 25 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, five feet ten inches high, or thereabouts; has a small scar below one of his knees from the cut of an ax. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to the Louisville Jailor, or I will pay fifty dollars for information of his location so that I find him, either in the United States or the Canadas.
apr8 w4* ALANSON MOREMAN.

☞The Chicago Tribune and Indianapolis Journal will publish the above to amount of $5 each and forward bills to this office for payment.

Land and Tan-Yard for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Land in Grayson county, near Millerstown, ten miles from the Louisville and Nashville railroad, containing 500 acres, about 100 of which is in cultivation, the balance heavily timbered and well-watered by springs. There is from four to five hundred acres of good farming land; two good dwelling-house, one with 4 rooms, the other with four; 300 bearing apple trees of selected fruit; good out-houses, all in good repair.

Also, a well-improved Tan-Yard, with 36 vats, and susceptible of being enlarged to any extent desired; shops, tools, &c., complete. Also, 15 vats of Leather in tan. Chestnut-oak bark in abundance delivered at $3 per cord. Any one wishing to engage in the tanning business would do well to call and see the premises, as I will sell a bargain. For further particulars apply to A. A. Gordon, Louisville, Ky., or to the undersigned, on the premises.
apr8 w4* JAS. E. WILMANS.

Marshal's Sale.

C. Cox's Adm'r against C. Cox's Heirs, &c., In Chancery—No. 11,021.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us will, on Monday, April 27, 1857, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12, and 24 months, for equal parts of the purchase money, the two lots in the pleadings and exhibits mentioned, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point 131½ feet east of Shelby street, running thence west with Jefferson street 26¼ feet; thence southward and parallel with Shelby street 100 feet, thence eastwardly at right angles with Shelby street 6 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Shelby street 104 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence eastwardly with said alley and parallel with Jefferson street 31¼ feet; thence northwardly 204 feet, more or less, to the beginning. Also, a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said city, on Jefferson street, in Preston's enlargement, it being 26 feet of the lot designated on Hobb's map thereof as lot number 225, and is situated on the south side of the street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, and begins at a point 131½ feet east of Shelby street, fronting 26 feet on Jefferson street and extending back southwardly 204 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale till paid, and a lien retained as additional security.

W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAMES G. BALFE,
THOS. A. MORGAN } Deputies.
apr8 w3

Notice.

ON the 22d day of March, 1857, a negro man calling himself JOHN YANCY was committed to the Jefferson County Jail as a runaway slave. He is about 25 years of age, black smooth skin, heavy set, weighs 140 pounds, 5 feet 5 inches high, small scar under the left cheek bone, one over the left eye, and one in the right eye brow, and small whiskers under the chin. He says he belongs to Carroll White of Simpson County, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. Said negro was apprehended in the State of Indiana, and says he left his master about the 15th of February.

WM. E. THOMAS,
apr 2 d3&w4f Jailor of Jefferson County.

REWARD.

W. H. KINTNER was drowned March 2, one mile below Rock Haven, Ky. Had on a dark cloth coat with black velvet collar, dark cassimere pants slightly striped with white, brown cassimere vest, dark satin scarf set with red flowers, and calf boots. His name is marked on his shirt and drawers. Had on a gold hunter's watch with steel fob-chain and gold hook, a plain gold finger-ring, and a gold breast-pin with a short chain attached. Front upper teeth plugged with gold foil, and a vacant space between these and the eye teeth. About 5 feet 3 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, and about 30 years of age.

The body is not expected to rise till the water has been some time at 60 degrees or quite warm. A liberal reward, exceeding all expenses to and on the body and all expenses, will be paid on the prompt delivery of the body at CEDAR FARM, IND., one mile below Rock Haven, Ky.
mar 31 d&w1 JACOB L. KINTNER.

Farm for Sale.

265 acres, mostly under fence, five miles from Louisville, on Mann's Lick road. It has two lasting springs and two wells of good water and about 1,500 choice fruit trees. Also the stock, viz: horses, cows, hogs, poultry, and farming utensils.

My sons, on the place, will show the property. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. If preferred, a part will be sold. mar 31 d&w4 W. P. THOMASSON.

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Full directions accompany each package. Price in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

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N. B. One Dollar and six Postage Stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.
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aug28 deod&w

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Cures Burns, Bruises, and Wounds, one to three days.
Cures Pains in Back and Breast, one day.
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes.
Cures Earache, Stiff Neck, and Ague, one night.
Cures Piles and Swelled Glands, ten days.
Cures Felons, Broken Breast, and Salt Rheum, three to six days.
Cures Quincy, Palpitation, and Pleurisy, one to ten days.
Cures Asthma, Palsy, Gout, and Erysipelas, five to twenty days.
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Cures Ague, one to two days.
Cures Deafness, one to five days.
Relief is warranted in all cases when properly used.
☞Beware of imitations.
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BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

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THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

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mar16 d&w

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

CARROTS.—Next in value to Sugar Beet is the Carrot as a succulent winter food for milch cows. We place it second to the sugar beet because it is rather more difficult to keep free from weeds in the early stage of its growth, and also because a little more laborious to harvest. But for these facts, we should consider it much the most valuable of the two; and, as it has the advantage of exactly suiting the taste of the horse, we should grow it for horses if we kept no cows. Horses require some succulent food in early spring. If they have been kept on dry food all winter, they frequently suffer much from costiveness and a general lassitude, appearing dull and feverish, sometimes for many weeks, in the first warm weather of spring, before the grass puts up. Most farmers are aware that a few hours' run on fresh grass will in a few days remove these symptoms. They should also know that carrots, fed two or three times a week at this season, will entirely prevent them.

If carrots were more frequently grown, their value would be better appreciated for their medicinal properties on horses. City horses, if they could be afforded this luxury, would come into service in the spring with much better health and sleeker coats. As food for milch cows, their value is well known. We hope to see them grown more generally for this purpose.

There are several kinds of carrots, some highly recommended for the table, and others for stock. For the table, the best kind we have ever seen were grown from seed distributed by the Patent Office last year. It is a French carrot of a rich orange color, and of a long oval shape. They are very heavy, and, as they do not run off into a long tap-root, we should think them valuable as a field crop, as they are much less labor to harvest than the long-rooted kinds. We do not remember what name they bore, but have seen the same kind described in Downing's Horticulturist many years ago. We hope any one who may have received this kind will save some for seed. From a small experiment made last year, we think it likely this variety would produce well if sowed broadcast on clean, well-prepared land.

The soil for carrots, as indeed all root crops, should be rich and deep. It should be got into the finest possible condition by repeated plowing, harrowing, and dragging or rolling. The seed should be planted in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, and, as soon as the plants are large enough to mark the rows, they should be ridged back with hoes. They will probably require a second hand-working before they are large enough to run the cultivator through the rows, after which they require but little attention; though, if the soil is at all tenacious and liable to settle close after a rain, it would be of great service to run a subsoil plow each side of the rows as deep as it can be made to enter. At the second hand-working, when the plants are well set, if too thick in the row, they may be chopped out with a narrow hoe so that they will stand in the row 4 to 8 inches apart. If not thinned by hand, they will grow several together instead of one; but, as hand-thinning is laborious, this is of no great importance, as they grow very well in this way, though not so large as if they stood singly.

The great difficulty in growing this crop is occasioned by its slow growth at first; at this period, therefore, it requires especial care to prevent the rows from becoming foul, for should the grass or weeds get the start of the crop, it is in a most hopeless condition, hand weeding being the only remedy. We have known the weeds kept down by dragging a hand rake along the rows, and if the seed come up well, this is a good plan, as some of the plants will also be destroyed with the weeds, thus making it less laborious to thin with the hoe afterwards. Next to the oval kind before spoken of, we consider the *long orange carrot* the best for all purposes; indeed, it may be better than that kind, but, from a small experiment made last year, we set a high value upon it. Rich, deep soil, and clean culture, will insure a crop of carrots, amply repaying all cost and labor.

Carrots should not be taken up till late in the fall, as they make considerable growth after the first cold month of the season. They are sometimes plowed out, but if the roots are very long they cannot be got out in this way without much loss. They are easily pulled by hand after throwing the earth from the rows with a two-horse plow. They keep pretty well in the ground, but we do not advise this plan, as they are difficult to get at when wanted through the winter.

They may be gathered and put up into piles of convenient size, and covered with earth or put into a cellar, where they are ready for use at all times. If buried in the earth the tops may be cut off; if kept in a cellar, unless placed in very large piles, the tops may be kept on, as they are relished by stock, and keep pretty well.

Where labor is less of an object than breadth of land, carrots may be planted in rows 12 to 16 inches apart; in some parts of the country this plan is practiced, but we apprehend that in the southwest the most economical plan is that which admits of horse culture.

As a means of giving the young plants a chance to keep ahead of the weeds, the seeds may be sprouted slightly before planting, but this is an operation requiring much care, as they will be injured if the sprouts put out long enough to be broken off in planting. To sprout the seed, pour warm water upon them, which strain off after a few hours; put them into a bag large enough to allow the seed to spread out rather thin, and cover the bag with sods, in a sunny place. As soon as the sprouts begin to show themselves plant the seed.

With proper culture in suitable soil the yield of carrots is enormous. At the late annual meeting of the New York Agricultural Society premiums were awarded for field crops; the premium crop of carrots was 1,600 bushels per acre. The following extract speaks of their value for horses:

For two months past I have fed my two horses upon carrots and hay. My horses are in constant service on the road; and under this treatment they usually come out at the end of the "pile" looking better than when they commenced. My dose is two quarts, morning, noon, and at night—four to each horse; they have as much good, sweet English hay as they will eat, and *cut*, whether fed to them dry or otherwise. This latter I have always practiced since I have had the management of horses; and I am satisfied that it is the cheapest and best way in which it can be given to the horse. There is no waste, and horses eat it better, and have more time to rest, which is quite an important consideration, when the horse is liable to be taken from the stable at any moment. I am satisfied there is no better way of feeding horses, nor is there any cheaper one, that I have ever tried, than the one mentioned. If there is, will not some person who knows please report? I always cut them quite fine before using. Carrots are most excellent for horses whose wind is in any way affected, such as the heaves, &c. Those who have tried them for this purpose will, I think, agree with me in this; if not, just try the experiment and be satisfied. They are usually cheap, compared with other articles of food of equal nutritiousness. Last year I paid nine dollars per ton, this year eleven, and at the latter price I prefer them to oats, measure for measure.

Saturday Evening Post.

HONEY LOCUST FOR POSTS.—A correspondent in Chattanooga wishes to know if *honey locust* will answer for posts. It is not at all suitable for this purpose, being less durable in the ground than common *red beech*. When straight-grained, it is sometimes made into rails, but even to this purpose it is not well-adapted, being heavy and not very durable.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following are the committees of arrangement in the respective departments:

LOCAL COMMITTEES OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Executive Committee—Gibson Mallory, Ed. D. Hobbs, James Guthrie, Thos. H. Hunt, J. B. O'Bannon, B. J. Adams, Will Watkins, Isaac Everett, and W. H. Dulaney.

On Invitation and Reception—Col. George Hancock, John Barbee, G. Spratt, John C. Hull, Col. John Preston, and Robert Mallory.

On Implements—Gen. Tench Tilghman, Oxford, Md.; Jno. D. Lang, Vassalboro, Me.; Geo. E. Ranny, Jr., American Institute, N. Y.; Jos. A. Moore and A. G. Munn, Louisville, Ky.; and Henry S. Olcott, American Institute, N. Y., Secretary.

On Cattle—Robert Mallory, Thornton Merriwether, E. L. Huffman, Jas. Anderson, Jr., Stephen Brannon, E. A. Gardner, and S. L. Nock.

On Horses—B. J. Adams, A. L. Shotwell, Thos. H. Hunt, Jno. T. Gray, A. O'Bannon, A. D. Hunt, Robt. Murrill, S. B. Thomas, W. A. Merriwether, and Pollock Barbour.

On Sheep and Swine—Owen W. Thomas, James Garvin, A. A. Gordon, H. T. Curd, W. C. Winchester, Jas. S. Drane, and Jacob Hite.

On Grounds and Buildings—Will. Watkins, J. B. O'Bannon, J. W. Thatcher, E. L. Huffman, W. E. Glover, E. P. Webster, Lawrence Young, Warren Mitchell, W. A. Merriwether.

On Banquet—W. H. Walker, Thos. Smith, A. Throckmorton, Jno. Ralne, M. Kean, Alfred Tarlton, R. T. Bate.

On Farm Produce—Frank P. Detherage, Geo. Smith, E. J. Tarleton, Thos. Bohannon, Henry Fredricks, Jos. D. Boudurant, B. F. Cawthon, Robt. N. Miller.

On Fruit and Flowers—Lawrence Young, Ormsby Hite, Jas. W. Walker, Noble Butler, T. S. Bell, Ed. Surb, R. Wilson.

On Wine—Edwin Bryant, J. J. Rally, Jos. Barbaroux, J. P. Thompson, J. Monks, Ed. T. Berry, Warrick Miller.

On Poultry—John Furgeson, R. J. Ormsby, Jno. Crosnan, T. Bamberger, Jno. Foe, Jno. T. Bate, and Jno. Herr.

On Manufactures—Chas. Snead, Geo. Brobston, A. S. Wallace, Richard W. Snowden, Wm. H. Stokes, C. L. Stancliff, and John Monohan.

The first named in each instance to be chairman.

AN ERROR—CORN PLANTING.—It is a mistake that some agricultural journals are making to recommend early planting indiscriminately, and without noting the exceptions.

The farmer of course will think for himself—will use his agricultural paper to suggest thoughts and plans for his own acceptance or rejection, and not as an oracle by which he is to be led captive at another's will.

Hence, wrong advice is not in all cases very harmful. We verily believe that the worst agricultural paper that could be concocted would do some good—would be worth more, in the absence of better journals, than its cost—because it would lead to thought—would sharpen the farmer's powers of observation and reflection.

Still wrong advice may prove injurious to some. The young, inexperienced farmer might be misled. Take, as an instance, the indiscriminate recommendation to plant early. It is good advice, so far as it is sound. The oats will be heavier if the seed is sown about as soon as Jack Frost lets go his hold of the ground; potatoes, taking a succession of years, oftener do well with early than late planting; winter wheat is on the whole more likely to escape its enemies and mature heavily with early than with late sowing. It is so with crops generally; and then the enterprising farmer loves to see his work done in good time—would rather drive his work than be driven by it.

But how is it with Indian corn? Does the earliest planting always give the best crop? No. Planting at the right time gives the best result. And when is the right time? It is important to know, for, when that time comes, not a moment is to be lost. Corn is a tropical plant; it loves a great deal of heat and but a moderate degree of moisture; it will flourish only in tropical countries, or those which have the summer of tropical climates. Under favorable circumstances, it grows rapidly. Three months will carry it from germination beyond the danger of injury by frost, provided the weather be warm and not over wet. Without these favoring circumstances, it "gets contrary," so to speak, and won't grow. These are essential to its tropical nature. There is hardly a more important problem for the corn grower than to hit upon the time for planting, when the seed will come in three or four days, and then grow "right on" without stopping.

Wheat, rye, oats, almost anything else, will wait for growing weather, without injury to the final result. Not so with corn. The farmer must give it the three hottest months in our climate, so nearly as his judgement will enable him.

The true advice with regard to this crop is, not to plant early; but as soon as the ground is warm and there is a reasonable hope of its continuing so, not to lose a moment.—*Plow Loom, and Anvil.*

[From the Country Gentleman.]

EXPERIMENTS IN MANURING FOR POTATOES, &c. During the past summer I apportioned a large piece of land with the view of testing the value of certain hand manures as fertilizers in comparison with stable dung. The following is the result of some of the experiments, which were conducted under my own supervision, and can therefore be relied on as correct:

The manures used were—guano, soot, superphosphate of lime, potash, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, and stable dung; all of which were of the best quality that could be procured from town, and consequently the cost of cartage is added, so that the reader may see at a glance the total cost of each, to which I solicit his most attentive consideration.

Description of Manure and the weight per Vergee.‡	s. d.	Net cost. £ s. d.	Expense of carting, mixing & spreading. £ s. d.	Distance of plant to plant. Inches.	Total cost £ s. d.	The produce in pounds, per vergee.
PLOT. 1—Without manure				16 by 9		4,600
2—350 lbs. superphosphate of lime	8 0	0 16 0	0 1 0	18 by 9	0 17 0	6,400
3—{150 lbs. guano	14 0	[illegible]	0 3 0	18 by 9	2 5 6	7,300
{100 lbs. superphosphate of lime	8 0	[illegible]				
{3 quarters soot	4 6	0 13 6				
4—{300 lbs. guano	14 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 by 9	2 12 6	9,300
{100 lbs. superphosphate of lime	8 0	[illegible]				
5—{200 lbs. guano	14 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 by 9	8 13 0	7,600
{*11 tons vraic	1 6	[illegible]	[illegible]			
{*8 tons stable-dung	5 0	[illegible]	[illegible]			
6—*9 tons vraic	1 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 by 10	4 16 0	8,800
7—800 lbs. guano	14 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 by 20	4 6 6	10,000
8—*14 tons stable-dung	5 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	30 by 9	5 5 0	9,300
9—*16 tons stable-dung	5 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 by 12	6 0 0	10,000
10—*20 tons stable-dung	5 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	†27 by 24	7 10 0	16,000

*The vraic and stable manure were carted on the ground for 2s. 6d. per ton.
†The tubers or seed planted were above the medium size, and planted whole; the largest size being used only in plot 10.
‡Four-ninths of an acre.—[Eds.

On examining the above table, it will be seen, in plot 1, what the land did produce without the assistance of manure. All the ground was in that condition previous to experimenting.

Plot 2.—The superphosphate of lime had a tendency to increase the quantity of tubers, but there were more small ones in this plot than in any of the others. The only other advantage in using this manure is the improvement in the flavor of the potato.

In plot 3, the tubers were large and even. The soot was sown broadcast previously to flat-hoeing. The color of the foliage was changed to a beautiful dark green in a few hours after its application; doubtless owing to the ammonia contained in the soot. In all my experiments on the potato I have found soot increase the size and produce. It is a most valuable manure, and ought to be more generally used by the farmer for most of his crops, either by itself as a top-dressing or in a mixture with earth and dung, but the first is much the best way of using it. I have no doubt that, had the same value of vraic ashes been substituted for the superphosphate, a much heavier crop would have been the result.

Plot 4.—An improvement on plot 1.

Plot 5.—The vraic and guano did not produce the result anticipated. The disease commenced early in this plot, and, aided by a dry easterly wind, the foliage was destroyed before their growth was perfected. Other circumstances induce me to think that vraic is a manure too cold and wet for the well-doing of the potato. They did not come up so soon as in the other plots, although planted at the same time.

Plot 6.—These were also longer breaking through the soil, and at the period of taking up were half of them diseased. The remainder were excellent in flavor.

Plot 7.—This crop was splendid in appearance and good in flavor. Very few small or diseased. That quantity of guano did not produce so much foliage as I expected. Possibly, it might be owing to the greater distance allowed from plant to plant, to prevent their being drawn. Indeed, when any soil is heavily manured, the distance of the plants is a point of the utmost importance, particularly with a manure like guano, and to the overlooking of this essential point may often be attributed the failure of a crop.

Plots 8 and 9 produced a fine sample.

Plot 10 was remarkably fine and large, with very few small or diseased. The foliage kept healthy to the last. Taking all things into consideration, I have not seen the like this season.

The potatoes manured with sulphate of magnesia and nitrate of soda (about 75 lbs. of each per *vergée*) were large and extremely white, but watery and very bad flavored. These two manures I should not recommend to be used in the cultivation of the potato. The potash and nitrate of potash, tried in different plots, produced no result worth recording. I was somewhat disappointed in this, as the tuber is a potash plant, the stem and foliage a lime plant. However, I intend experimenting with these two manures next season in another way on the same description of crop, and I trust with better success.

Nitrate of Soda on Wheat.—The nitrate of soda had an astonishing effect on the wheat plant, causing a beautiful and luxuriant blade, with large and heavy grain. The change in the color of the plant was perceptible in 24 hours after the application. The quantity used was 50 lbs. per *vergée*, without any other manure, applied in March. The cost of this manure was 21s per cwt.

Superphosphate of Lime for Root Crops.—Although superphosphate of lime was but of slight service as a manure to the potato, such was not the case when used for the growth of the carrot. I found that 2 cwt. of superphosphate and 2 cwt. of guano per *vergée* produced much finer roots than I got from land adjoining manured with 15 tons of the best stable-dung. Turnips also grew large and fine with a dressing of 150 lbs. of superphosphate and 125 lbs. of guano. These two manures appear quite congenial to the turnip. It is better, however, to apply a larger quantity of superphosphate than of guano, as the latter has a tendency to produce too much foliage.

A piece of land situated near me was, according to my direction (it being in very poor condition) dressed with five cwt. per *vergée* of superphosphate, and afterwards sown in yellow-bullock turnips. This has produced a crop that, for size and weight, will not be equalled in Jersey.

Mangold-wurtzel, beet, and parsnips, roots of great value to the farmer, will grow considerably larger on land manured with superphosphate and dung, than with a larger quantity of stable-dung alone; and from observations made during this year on the various crops grown in a large market garden with different manures, I am certain that superphosphate of lime, judiciously applied, exercises an important influence in the growth of these roots, and will not fail to give a satisfactory return.

How to Apply Artificial Manures.—To those unacquainted with the use of artificial, or, as they are sometimes called, hand-manures, I may say that my experience in them leads me to think the following are the best methods:

Guano—for Potatoes, in two or three applications, when the young plants are just above the surface, and hoed in—for Turnips, sown broadcast and harrowed in before sowing, that the seed may not come in contract—for Wheat, plowed in; if guano is sown in March or April, it is found to produce too much straw and light ears, but not otherwise—for Carrots and other root crops, well mixed with the surface soil, by thin plowing, and a good use of the harrow; then digged in.

Soot—for Potatoes, sown broadcast at the time of planting, and harrowed in; it assists in darkening the soil and produces an earlier crop.

Superphosphate of Lime—for Turnips or for Wheat, for which it is a valuable manure, should be sown in drills with the seed, but where the drill-system is not adopted, it can be sown broadcast as soon as the land is prepared for the seed—for Carrots and other roots it may be used in the same way as guano. It is supposed by some that superphosphate of lime, sown in drills with the seed, gives an impetus to the young plant, that it may grow away from the ravages of the black flea (*Haltica nemorem*). In my experience I never found it a sufficient or even a partial remedy for the evil. Several times this summer I had large beds in cabbage and turnip seeds, manured with superphosphate of lime. The quantity of seed used was at the rate of 10 lbs. to the vergée. In consequence of the frequent failures, I used that quantity, thinking to have sufficient left after the black flea; but no, three times I saw the beds destroyed in four hours; therefore, I question if there is any manure that can force vegetation outdoors to outgrow the ravages of this small but powerful pest.

Bonedust—for Turnips, should be harrowed in before the seed—for clover, inch-bones are preferable, plowed in when preparing for wheat. If not done then, bonedust should be substituted and applied any time during winter and well rolled in. For any of the root crops it may be treated in the same way as guano, but previously to so doing it ought to be made into a compost with earth and well moistened, some months previously to using. Further, any manure having volatile salts should be applied during moist weather; otherwise, a loss of the most valuable part is the consequence.

J. LEVESQUE, Jr.

ISLAND OF JERSEY, Oct. 21, 1856.

WAY TO EXCHANGE POTATOES.—*Messrs. Editors:* Some time in April last, I wrote an article for the Cultivator on "Early Potatoes." Soon after it appeared, I received a letter from Gurdon Evans, Esq., of Oswego, N. Y., containing a thin paring from the seed or sprout end of the potato, which he called "June Russett," with a request that I would send him in the same way a like piece of an "Early Carter," which I did.

Owing to the miscarriage of the latter, it being directed Huntington, N. H., the piece of potato, when I received it, was very much dried and shriveled, and resembled a piece of bacon rind, much more than it did a piece of potato. But I planted it, and received as a product eight good sized potatoes—the four largest weighing over one and a half pounds.

Owing to the lateness of planting, or rather the slow process of its sprouting and growth, I have no means of deciding how *early* the variety is; but the *yield* I consider very remarkable, considering the doubtful appearance of the seed. I have cooked one of the potatoes, and find it middling as to quality. I shall plant the remainder this spring.

I make this statement more particularly, to show with what ease we can send or receive the seed of any new or valuable variety of potato, even where quite a distance intervenes.—*Boston Cultivator.*

SEED CORN FROM SMALL END OF EAR.—G. W. Coffin, of Duchess county, New York, after six years' careful experiment, has been compelled, against all former notions, to believe that corn for seed is best when taken from the small end of the ear. He says that with like treatment it has outyielded that from other portions of the ear in every instance where care was taken to select those that were well rounded over at the little end, the increase reaching as high in some instances as 22 bushels of ears per acre.

TAKE UP AND REPLANT.—All perennial flowering plants, roses, &c., flower much more freely and perfect, if they are taken up, their roots and tops pruned in, the ground thoroughly dug, then replanted, say once in two or three years.—*Ohio Farmer.*

MIGNONETTE.—The common Mignonette is an annual, well known, and much prized for its fragrance and beauty in forming bouquets. It is perhaps not generally known that its fragrance is very much enhanced when grown on poor soil.—*Ohio Farmer.*

☞As a general rule, we have no liking for compliments to our genius at the expense of our person, but the following poetry from our fair friend at Buffalo is very fine, and on the whole we thank her. The fact is, the picture of us that she saw must have been a *daguerreotype*, and the sun never did and never would do us half justice in painting our face. We do not know how to account for it except upon the supposition that the fiery old fellow is jealous of us. We have done everything in reason to mollify him, but he is inexorable. Indeed, we don't think him much of an artist anyhow. We hope our artists will soon find out how to have daguerreotyping done by the moonbeams, and then no doubt full justice will be done us. We used to flatter the sweet moon with so many sonnets when we were a boy that she may even feel disposed to flatter us a little in our maturer years—unless the spiteful sun shall refuse to lend her his light for the occasion:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO A PICTURE OF GEO. D. PRENTICE.

I had a dream, a poet's dream, for I was wide awake,
And many quaint and witching forms such truant fancies take,
And mine—it was of one I know, only as spirits know,
And eagerly through all the past—through all the long ago.
My thoughts went backward searchingly to gather memories sweet
Of all the pure and beautiful a mortal's eye may meet;
And, when I'd bound them all in one, the earnest, holy, true,
I called it by the earthly name the thoughtless give to you.
I dreamed the glory of your brow was such as angels wear,
I dreamed a wondrous radiance was on your wavy hair,
I dreamed the stars in liquid light were sleeping in your eyes,
I *knew* the genius of your soul had come from far off skies,
And so the picture in my heart grew real day by day,
Until the sunbeams painted one which faded mine away.

How like a fretted child I grieved to find its beauty fled!
I wept to think the vision o'er and ashes in its stead;
How mournfully the picture passed that I had loved so long,
But in its place the genius lived—the sweetness of its song.
And now, a face, where loveliness had never carved a line,
Was gazing upward earnestly to see itself in mine.
I asked the silent, pictured lips, why beauty dwelt apart,
Why fair of face, and great of thought, ne'er claimed the self-same heart,
And slowly, softly came a voice, a mellow silver tone,
Which charmed the sadly list'ning ear with music all its own.

I said, "why dwells the richest pearls in ocean's rudest shell?
Why sleep the glowing gems of light within a darkened cell,
Where bud, or blossom, dew, or star, or even human eyes
May sun them in the beautiful, which in the hidden lies?
Like these, proud genius swings her lamp, so gloriously bright,
Within a temple rude and strong to guard its flashing light."

BUFFALO, March 5th, 1857. C. H. G.

☞The following lines are exquisitely beautiful, but not more so than she to whom they are addressed, the young writer's lovely sister—or than the latter's lovely sister:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MY SISTER.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

How brightly beautiful she seems!
The forms that wander through my dreams
Are scarce more fair.
Her loveliest lip might charm the cold;
She has a brow of faultless mold
And light brown hair,

Dark eyes where tears have left no trace,
A timid air, a girlish grace,
And a sweet smile
Like to the one so soft yet bright,
The vanished one whose loving light
We knew ere while.

Few of her thoughts to words are given,
And yet a poet's starry heaven
Is in her mind;
Dreams that might win an angel's love
With beauty mirrored from above
Are there enshrined.

And from the fountain in her heart
Clear, sunny waves forever start
To cool the brow,
That dark, with memories of the past
And shades from future forests cast,
Is burning now.

I see the glimmering light flash o'er
A picture that we've knelt before—
Ah, that sweet face
Looks, oh, so sad, so lonely here,
Ay, it seems not in its own sphere
Here in this place.

My mother! this is all like thee,
This shade of beauty that I see;
And she, she too,
My sister—oh I love her fair,
Young face still more that something there
Like thee I view.

My sister! years, start not, ay, years
With their dark spell of change and tears
May bid us part,
Yet, yet where e'er our pathway winds,
The sweetest, strongest tie that binds
My worn, worn heart,
Will be the blessed memory
Of thee, my sister, oh of thee.
The birds, the trees,
The flowers, the stars, the clouds above—
I'd rather see these fade—all these,
Than lose thy love!

NEW CASTLE, KY.

☞This is poetry of a most exquisite order:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE BEAUTIFUL WORLD IN THE REALMS OF SLEEP.

BY MARY ELLA BATCHELER.

There's a beautiful world in the realms of sleep,
Where the flowers are brighter than earth ever knew—
And the air is as soft as the south winds that sweep
Through rose-haunted woodlands all dripping with dew;
There are gardens and shrines and cool-gushing streams,
Where sleep-folded lilies so daintily lie,
There are rich flashing clouds, with exquisite gleams,
For the Angel of Dreams hath painted the sky;
There music and perfume entrance all the soul
With lotus blooms gathered from Lethean seas,
While beauty's soft purple enhances the whole,
As blossoms are brightened by golden-ringed bees.
The sweet airy warblings that everywhere float
Through the glow of the sunlight, the balm of the air,
Come low and prolonged, like a wild woodland note
When seeking the echoes long slumbering there.
As the cool-misted Night, with star-jewelled hand,
Droops her mantle to hide where daylight has flown,
She woos you to rest in this slumberous land,
So fragrant with lilies and roses o'erblown;
'Tis there Fancy dwells with her glittering train,
Her pinions of silver and azure unrolled,
Gaily weaving bright links of thought round the brain,
Till the soul is encircled with fetters of gold;
There are shadowy shapes in this beautiful clime—
Their soft arms enfold us, their voices so dear
Come dreamy and low like a musical chime,
And make the heart tremble with many a tear;
There the maid who has wept through weary, long hours,
Till her cheeks are as pale as pearl-tinted shells,
Braids the lengths of her hair with gay bridal flowers
And lists to the chimes of her own marriage bells—
The mother, who folded the little white hands
When her darling fell softly and sadly to sleep,
Forgets the *dark grave* in these lethean lands,
Dreams the angels have brought her the lost one to keep;
And the lover who deemed the roses of June
Too sombre to garland a being so fair
As the bride now lying beneath the cold moon,
A saint laid to sleep 'neath the altar of prayer,
Steeps his soul into dreams of a beauteous night,
When the moonlight was starred with droppings of gold
And sweet lips so winning, so witchingly bright,
Were charming his pulses with rapture untold;
The stranger, when dying in darkness and gloom,
Away from his home and his kindred so dear,
Is haunted by dreamings of sunlight and bloom
And low, tender voices, no other may hear;
There is each lovely form, each long treasured one,
Looking out from the Past, now fading and dim—
Oh, surely the portals of Heaven are won
While memory is chanting her beautiful hymn;
And the lone orphan-child, with dream-shrouded eyes,
Sadly sleeping with tears on her sweet, pale face blown,
Hears a low-soothing voice float down from the skies—
'Tis the lost mother's song, her dear missing tone—
How her lips gather back the old sunny smile,
And her cheeks the faint hue of spring's early flowers,
Like April when sobbing in shadows awhile,
Then flushing to beauty 'neath sun-rifted showers.
All adown this bright shore we hear spirits sing,
Though the dust has mantled their lips many years;
The heart-touching memories they tenderly bring
Serve to brighten our smiles or hallow our tears;
Sleep, dusky with clouds and his pinions all furled,
Brings a chalice of healing to comfort our woe;
Like an angel come down to gladden the world,
He folds us in dreams of the sweet "Long ago."

FEBRUARY, 1857.

☞"Ion," the well-known Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, makes the subjoined statement in relation to the pending treaty with England. It is satisfactory, if true:

The Central American treaty, as ratified by this government, has gone to England. It was submitted to Lord Napier, who expressed his belief that it would be accepted by the British government. The document which recently appeared in the New York Tribune is not a genuine copy of the treaty which was submitted to the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, March 31

Santa Fe dates to the 28th ult. are received. The Indian depredations were on the increase. Several skirmishes had occurred between the Mexicans and Indians. The number of both parties killed is not reported. Judge Hoppen, James Lucas, and two other Americans were killed by the Indians near El Paso; also James Hubble, who had gone to Sonora to purchase mules, was killed by the government party.

A letter from Santa Cruz river, dated February 3d, says: If the people of Sonora had encouragement they would declare themselves independent.

Mexico asks to be annexed to the United States.

The country is overrun with Indians, who are robbing and murdering the people in every direction.

The revolution in Sonora has ceased.

Governor Gandara's government has been broken up and his property confiscated and a new Governor appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Union of this morning publishes Walker's acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas. He says he understood "you and all your Cabinet to concur in the opinion expressed to me that actual bona fide residents of Kansas, by fair, regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting the State constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions." I contemplate a peaceful settlement of the question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas.

"I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that our countrymen of Kansas from every section will submit to the decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the territory."

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.

Good authority states, that, instead of purchasing Lower California and Sonora, our Government will conciliate the South by paying the designated sum of fifteen millions for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is also rumored that Senator Benjamin has been offered an appointment for the purpose of accomplishing the purchase.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The President dismissed his many visitors this morning until to-morrow, stating that the Cabinet would meet an hour earlier than usual to consider several highly important subjects.

Fleming B. Miller has been re-appointed District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia.

There are one hundred and twenty applicants for the twelve or fourteen land office appointments in Kansas.

Gen. Cass has sufficiently recovered to attend the Cabinet meeting to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Instructions to Gov. Walker are full, clear, and explicit, and in them are quoted the exact words of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural, viz: "It is the indispensable duty of the government to secure to every resident inhabitant free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote." In this the Cabinet cordially concurred. They and those who will shortly administer the affairs of Kansas believe there is nothing to prevent such a result in the adoption of a State Constitution, as the legislative assembly at their last session repealed that portion of the election law which required a challenged voter to take an oath to support the fugitive slave law. Gentlemen who have made inquiry relative to this subject have been assured that the administration and Gov. Walker will endeavor to carry out their promise in good faith, being fully impressed with the importance of the result.

Notice has been given by the British post office of the recent establishment of the packet communication with China, in connection with the overland mails. The mails for China will accordingly be made up at the London post office on 20th and 25th, as well as on the 4th and 10th of each month.

☞Here is a most exquisite tribute to Thalberg from the young enchantress, who is in Poetry what Thalberg is in music:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SIGISMUND THALBERG.

Across thy numbers, pale and faint,
My charmed soul doth lean and pant,
Thrilled with thy soul's high, jubilant,

Immortal tones! A tender pain,
Thy glorious heart dissolved to rain,
Flows softly in upon my brain,

Till o'er the farthest shadowy rim
Of earth my soul doth reel and swim
Into the sphere of seraphim!

I sweep the silver-ringing lyre
With poet-eyes and hands of fire,
Yearning to win thy meaning nigher,

But ever, evermore doth fall
Across my spirit like a pall
The sorrow in thy madrigal—

The wailing trouble of a wrong,
A human wo disguised long,
A mighty passion deep and strong!

And still there lingers in thy lay
A glory, like a dying day—
A fragrance of eternal May!

A part of the high gift sublime
That taught Homeric bards to rhyme
The thunders of their glorious time!

And ever shall thy radiant name,
Blent with their old heroic fame,
Burn heavenward in one quenchless flame.

Thou art Titanic in thy might
To sweep the golden chords of light,
Thrilling them with the infinite

Of subtlest passion, wild expressed
In burning strains of love's unrest,
Before the ideal world confessed

And beautiful! Thou stand'st serene,
Lifting thy spirit to the mien
Of Godhood, won from the terrene.

EMMA ALICE BROWNE

☞This is one of the most delightful of all the productions of a lady whose genius is an honor to our State:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE DYING HUSBAND.

BY ANNA MARIA WELBY.

Thou wilt miss me, dearest, often,
When away from thee I'm laid,
And thine eye at thought will soften
Of a face the yew-trees shade;
And a voice the sleepless watches
Of thy widowed nights shall fill,
Even while thine ear it catches,
Underneath the daisies still.

Though no more this bosom aching
Pillowed on thy heart may be,
Ever thy first thought, on waking,
Sweetest, will be one of me—
E'en the many times, from slumber,
That my kisses woke at morn,
O'er and o'er again thou'lt number,
Wishing thou hadst not been born!

And beside the board while sitting,
From the household glances all,
When thine own, a moment flitting,
On my vacant place shall fall,
Then I know thy voice will falter,
And thine anguish forth would break—
But with grief thou wilt not palter,
Striving, for the children's sake.

But when all around thee's lonely,
When the sunshine and the flowers
In thy home but leave thee only,
Though the dreary noontide hours—
While thy busy needle plying
For the thoughtless ones at play,
'Tween each dainty stitch and flying
Tears adown thy cheeks shall stray.

And when twilight shadows cluster
Round thee, on the path alone,
Where so oft the young moon's lustre
On the face of hope hath shone,
Then thy thoughts will vaguely wander—
Knowing little else, in sooth!
Save that in the churchyard yonder
Sleeps the husband of thy youth.

And around the hearth when meeting,
In the dim and solemn night,
When no more my voice's greeting
Enters with the taper's light,
Where the children sit in gladness—
Then God help thee and sustain!
For, too young to soothe thy sadness,
They may deepen, thus, thy pain.

Weary years, before thee stretching,
I have pictured to my mind;
May the future of my etching
Be not that for thee designed!
Yet though young thou art and beauteous,
And the many court thy smile,
From the path before thee, duteous,
Shall no living one beguile.

For his sake that here hath striven,
For thy sake, all else above,
Thou wilt live to train for heaven
Those I leave thee of our love;
And, oh, think thee oft while leading,
It will soothe thee, such command,
That my soul for them is pleading,
Even there, at God's right hand!

Teach them, darling, night and morning,
As they love their father's name,
All his utter hate and scorning
Of the things that youth would shame.
Teach them, too, thy angel meekness
And thy charity to all,
Who are we that in our weakness
God's own judgment would forestall!

Tell them, early, of the trials
That youth's promises may blight,
Of the thousand self-denials
They must practice for the right;
Up the faith's sure plank while training,
Bridge connecting earth and sky,
All of human heart's sustaining
That would refuge seek on high.

And may he, of all our treasures,
Be what I have been to thee,
Whom it suits thy soul and pleasures,
Dearest, to think most like me;
Though he seem less fair to others
And more wayward than the rest
Closer than his fair-haired brothers
Thou wilt clasp him to thy breast.

And mine own sweet, dainty daughter—
Playful round thee as the wind—
Scarce the winsome words I taught her
On her baby-lips defined;
Oh, the little blue-eyed fairy!
With her mother's brow and e'e—
Let her not forget me, Mary,
When I'm gone from her and thee!

Lay thy pale face on my shoulder,
Round my neck thy fond arms fling—
'Tis the last time I shall fold her
To my heart, poor blighted thing!
Oh, forgive me, gracious Father!
Who hath fathomed all our woe,
That where souls celestial gather
With such stricken heart I go!

LOUISVILLE, March.

☞This is very sweet and tender:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MEMORY'S DEAREST PICTURE.

BY D. HARDY, JR.

As the wind with mystic music sadly mutters by the door,
And, like sprites from rosy dream-land, shadows dance upon the floor,
I am sitting in the silence, dreaming of the "long ago."
List'ning to its witching music in the heart's recesses low.
Led by Memory, I wander back through long departed years,
Till my eyes grow dim and heavy with their weight of unwept tears;
For there is a mournful glory, like a rainbow in the sky,
In the pleasant recollection of the olden days gone by.
Childhood's hours of blissful dreamings, free from sorrow, care, and strife,
Seem to me like sunny islands in the stormy sea of life;
Glide their memories before me like the shadows o'er a stream,
Like the heart-entrancing fancies of a pleasant summer's dream.
With a noiseless step I wander through the dim halls of the Past,
And my pathway seems to glisten with the mem'ries round it cast.
Now I gaze upon the pictures hanging on the dim, old walls,
Where the light of days departed with a mournful glory falls.
There is *one* so meek and holy that my language is too faint
Half its beauty, half its glory, half its loveliness to paint;
'Tis the picture of *my sister*—farther on she could not roam,
So she faltered by the wayside, and the angels took her home!
Often now her voice seems calling from that dim and distant shore,
And methinks I hear an angel softly treading heaven's high floor.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

WHEAT CROP.—The Bellville (Ill.) Tribune, of the 27th, says:

We have made it our business to inquire of farmers from different localities in the county in relation to the prospects for wheat the approaching harvest, and, from all the information we can gather, there will not be anything like an average yield. The drilled wheat is an exception, and is said to look well, promising an abundant crop. Wheat that was sown broadcast, late in the season, in many instances will be a total failure.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

The Departments are beseiged by hundreds of applicants who are anticipating extensive changes in the clerical forces, but none have yet been made. Sixty such applicants arrived this morning and are registered at one hotel.

Governor Walker had another interview with the Cabinet this morning on Kansas affairs.

Sampson W. Harris, ex-member of Congress from Alabama, who has been sick ever since the adjournment of Congress, died here to-day of pneumonia.

Moses McDonald has been appointed Collector, and Samuel Jordan Postmaster, at Portland, Me., the latter vice Woodbury, whose commission had expired.

Leonard Jones has been appointed postmaster at Bangor, Maine, vice Haines, whose commission will soon expire.

The President has made the following Kansas appointments:

John W. Whitfield, ex-Delegate from Kansas, Register, and Daniel Woodson, ex-Secretary of State of Kansas, Receiver of the Delaware District.

Frederick Emery, Register, and James P. Dawner, Receiver, for the Western Land District.

Wm. H. Doah, Register, and Epaphroditus Ransom, of Michigan, Receiver of the Osage Land District.

G. W. Mannypenny has resigned the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, and Charles E. Mix, chief clerk of that bureau, has been appointed Commissioner *ad interim*.

The administration has initiated no mode of proceeding in Kansas, having in view the election of delegates preliminary to the formation of a State constitution, but with the intention and desire to terminate the distracting question of slavery, will assist in carrying forward the measure which has been commenced in the territory for that purpose; leaving the people at large, without any reference whatever to their political divisions, to settle it by a free and untrammeled vote for themselves.

It having been repeatedly asked how independent suffrage can be exercised, if the laws of the territory are to be regarded as valid? the reply, from the best sources of information, is that the law providing for the election is a fair one, explicitly declaring that all free white citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, resident in the territory on the first of April, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention.

This is to be administered without any regard whatever to any test oaths. Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton have repeatedly said that their efforts (in accordance with the views of the Administration) will be to secure a fair expression of opinion of the people of Kansas, while they will carefully abstain from any act that may be construed into partiality by one side or the other. Whichever way the citizens may decide, the Administration will be content. Walker repeats his opinion that Kansas will be a free State.

NEW YORK, April 1.

The Sub-Treasurer reports the whole amount in the several depositories, subject to draft, on the 23d of March, at $24,722,821.

The steamship Africa sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, taking out upwards of $300,000 in specie.

☞The Henderson and Nashville railroad will not sacrifice more than $8,000 or $10,000 in recovering their bonds which they supposed, at one time, had been misappropriated by their agent in London.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having been afflicted with fistula which was operated upon twice with the knife without benefit, and during a period of twelve years it assumed its worst possible form, and, being greatly emaciated and scarcely able to walk, was regarded by physicians and all who knew me as hopeless. But Dr. Hulce has cured me sound and restored my general health.

I feel it a duty to say to physicians and the afflicted that Dr. Hulce is a learned and scientific man, possessing ability to cure fistula in a *superior, safe, mild, positively certain*, and permanent manner, without knife or caustic; and no man living is more candid or certain to cure all forms of chronic diseases of every name where he promises a cure.

Seven patients cured by him—four of fistula and three of cancer—go home this week.

Much of Dr. H.'s success doubtless depends upon his varied and extensive experience.

Dr. H.'s medicine is pleasant, always building the patient up and removing disease from the system.

P. S. A large number, after suffering all the horrors of the knife or caustic, loss of time and money, abandon the physician who deceived them and go to Dr. Hulce and are cured.

Address Dr. H., box 414. Office on Fifth, between Market and Main. J. T. BRYAN, M. D.

Dr. J. T. Bryan is entitled to full confidence. His case and cure by Dr. Hulce are known to me. I also know Dr. Hulce to be a gentleman worthy of all confidence of extensive scientific attainments; possessing remarkable candor and skill in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Eld. D. P. HENDERSON, J. J. RAILEY,
D. SPALDING, Jr., W. P. CAMPBELL.

Mrs. Settle was treated by several eminent physicians in Louisville of complicated dyspepsia and disease of the bowels; and, after her case was considered hopeless, Dr. Hulce cured her seven years since. She remains well. The afflicted will appreciate this notice. C. SETTLE.

DEC. 27, 1856.

Mr. Settle was at the time foreman of the Journal Job Office. d29 wtf

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, on the 30th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Schetky, Mr. GEORGE CRAIG to Miss SALLIE MCCREADY, all of this city.

On the 31st inst., by Elder W. Crawford, at his residence, Mr. HARRY GOOSE to Miss MOLLY WELLS, both of Jefferson county, Ky.

PURE NATIVE WINES.
SPARKLING CATAWBA,
(Quarts and pints), The Rival of the French Champagne.
STILL CATAWBA,
Corresponding to the German Hock Wines.

☞The subscriber is agent for the sale of "Park's" Sparkling and Still Catawba Wines. These wines have the highest character of any brands in the market. They took the "Silver Medal" at the last fair of the American Institute in New York. They are the pure juice of the Catawba Grape from the limestone hills of *Kentucky*, and far more rich, delicious, and fruity in its flavor than any of the foreign brands. His Still Catawba, with ice, sugar, and lemons, in the shape of cobblers, makes the most refreshing summer beverages known.

J. P. THOMPSON, 74 Fourth st., between Main and Market, Louisville.
BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane sts., N. Y.
J. D. PARK, Cincinnati.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN TO MAN
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Liver Affections, Pains in the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, etc.

CONSUMPTION CURED IN ITS LAST STAGE.

Consumptive patient! be of good cheer. We bring you joyful tidings of good news. Read! Read!

HADDONVILLE, N. J., April 20.

I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the region of the liver. I suffered intensely during the whole winter. During all this time I was confined to my house, had a violent cough, raised much bloody matter, and was supposed by myself and others to be in the last stages of consumption. The February following, when apparently life was at a close, I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As soon as I commenced its use I began to grow better. The soreness of my side grew less, the cough gradually left me, the profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased, and my general health became by degrees restored. I was soon enabled to resume my trade, that of a carpenter, which I have continued without interruption. I will further remark that this remarkable cure was effected by only three bottles of the Balsam.

Truly yours, THOMAS COZZENS.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA is now put up in the largest sized bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

JOHN D. PARK,
Northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BARNES & PARK,
304 Broadway, corner Duane street, New York.

☞Sold by Wilson, Starbird, & Smith, Sutcliffe & Hughes, Dawes & Seaton, R. A. Robinson & Co., J. S. Morris & Co., J. R. Montgomery & Co., J. B. Wilder & Bro., Louisville, Ky.; Scribner & Duval, W. J. Newkirk, New Albany; W. L. Merriwether, Jeffersonville.

may6 deod&weowtf

Royal Havana Lottery!

THE next ORDINARY DRAWING of the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at Havana, on

April 17th, 1857.

$300,000!

SORTEO NUMERO 579 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize..........$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000		4 Prizes of	$2,000	$8,000
1 "	50,000		5 "	1,000	5,000
1 "	30,000		52 "	500	26,000
1 "	10,000		143 "	400	57,200
1 "	5,000		20 Approximations		8,800

APPROXIMATIONS.

The two preceding and the two following numbers to those winning the following prizes are entitled to, viz:

To the $100,000.........$600 To the $20,000.........$400
" 50,000.........400 " 10,000.........400
To the $5,000.........$200

☞All the Prizes above stated are drawn at every Drawing. Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5.

In the above scheme there are 25,000 tickets only, numbered from 1 to 25,000. There are 209 full Prizes, and 20 Approximations, making in all 229 Prizes. No smaller Prize than $400.

The Prizes are payable, without discount, on presentation at the Royal Treasury in Havana.

☞The subscribers will cash all prizes at 5 per cent. discount, charging this for exchange, etc.

☞An official copy of the drawing will be sent to each purchaser of tickets. Purchasers will please write the signature plain, and give their Postoffice, County, and State Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

Orders for tickets or shares in the above scheme will receive prompt attention, when addressed to

A. GONZALES & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

mar4 w&wbif

MILLINERY.

100 Fourth street. 100 Fourth street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MRS. J. A. BEATTIE respectfully informs the public, and especially the ladies, that she has received and is now opening her Spring Stock of

Paris Millinery,

Comprising a full and elegant assortment of Ladies' Dress Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Lace Sets in real Point, Honiton, and Valenciennes, Thread Laces and Cambric Edgings, Mourning Sets (black and white), black Lace Mantles and Lace Veils, Dress Trimmings in great variety, best Perfumes and Cosmetics, with most other articles appertaining to the trade.

This entire stock was selected by me in person, is of the best manufacture, and for beauty and elegance of style cannot be excelled.

An examination is respectfully invited.

Ladies' Dress Hats made to order and all orders promptly and faithfully filled.

mar 21 ded2m&w2m MRS. J. A. BEATTIE.

Splendid Building Lots for Sale.

SOME BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, ON CABELL street, near the Cabell street bridge, in the eastern part of the city. These Lots are 25 feet front on the western side of Cabell street, running back 150 feet to a 20-foot alley. The street is handsomely paved and the lots graded ready for building. The title is good. The terms will be one-third in hand on delivery of the deed, one-third on the 1st January, 1858, and one-third 1st January, 1859—interest and lien on deferred payments.

If not sold before, they will be sold at auction early in April, of which due notice will be given.

Apply to Col. W. P. GRAYSON, of Henderson, Ky., or to J. T. BURTON, No. 80 Fourth st., Louisville.

feb 26 d2aw&wts

R. R. R.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS!!!

Wonderful Cures since January 1, 1856.

PAINS AND ACHES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has done more to relieve the afflicted of Pains and Aches and the tortures inflicted upon the human race by disease than all other remedies or the skill of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the World. The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied to the parts where pain or uneasiness is seated its soothing effect is felt. The sharp, keen, darting paroxysms of Neuralgia, the severe and torturing pains of Rheumatism, the torments of Gout, Lumbago, Sprains, Strains, and Aches of every kind will quickly give way on the application of Radway's Ready Relief. The most terrible of acute Inflammatory diseases have been cured by a few applications of this Ready Relief. The lame and stiff-jointed, the crippled and deformed, are soon restored to perfect health by its use.

PALSY-RHEUMATISM.

How the R. R. R. Remedies raised Mrs. Sarah A. Hough from a Crippled and Helpless Condition to Sound Health after the Skill of four of the most Learned Physicians in New York had failed to relieve her, Drs. Parker, Reese, Wardle, and Maclelan:

Read her Letter.

JANUARY 3, 1856.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sirs, I do not know what to compare it to but a charm, for it is a mystery to me. I was a CRIPPLE FOR TWO YEARS, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent, and Regulators. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your remedies I was taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. Reese, Dr. Wardle, Dr. Maclelan, and many other physicians in this city I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicine that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant, and now, thank God, by the use of your remedies, I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the palsy. You can publish this if you like.

SARAH A. HOUGH, 244 Thirty-sixth st., between the 7th and 8th avenues, N. Y.

Spring is a transition season of the body as well as of the year, and the economy of the system demands that the surfeit of the winter be carried off to enable it to withstand the depressing effects of summer. Radway's Regulators are as necessary to keep up the health of the body of man as an occasional nibble of fresh grass is to the ox or the horse.

Much pain and misery, sickness and long-suffering, would be prevented if, on the first indication of the system being out of order, a dose of Radway's Regulators were swallowed. Every dose that is taken will infuse new life and fresh strength to the weak and nervous body.

SPRING DISEASES.

If those who are subject to or afflicted with Fever and Ague, Headaches, Skin Diseases, Breaking Out, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Rash, Boils, or Humors, will use our R. R. Remedies, we will guaranty them protection against the visitation of these maladies, or, if afflicted, a speedy and effectual cure.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Is a positive cure for Humors and all Eruptive Skin Diseases.

THE FIRST SIGN.

The presence of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Rash, Little Sores, Painful Itchings, Hot Flushes, &c., are sure indications of the presence of foreign and impure humors in the system, and if allowed to mingle with the blood and remain in the system, corrupting the blood and filling the sewers of the body with impurities, Sores and Ulcers will break out and cover the body with their repulsive presence.

The Skin, under these poisonous influences, becomes an eruptive volcano, exhibiting to the eye the disgusting lava of disease, in the form of Saltrheum, Cancers, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Putrid Flesh, King's Evil, and the most FRIGHTFUL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent has cured the most terrible of Skin Diseases and Humors. It will never fail in the worst cases.

NEURALGIA CURED.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 10, 1856.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: A few days since I bought one dollar's worth of Radway's Ready Relief. I used it for Neuralgia, and, to my astonishment, it gave me almost instant relief. JAS. T. LESTER.

Edwin Morris, General Agent for the R. R. R. Remedies in Louisville, Ky. Sold by druggists everywhere.

mar 27 deod&weow

LINSEED OIL—40 bbls for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD.
feb 23 d&w

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—
400 boxes Virginia Tobacco;
400 do Missouri do; for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

TURPENTINE—40 bbls for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

CIGARS—100,000 Spanish, from low to high grades, for sale by [feb 23 d&w] WILSON & STARBIRD.

CAMPHOR (REFINED)—10 bbls for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

INDIGO—
5,000 lbs prime Madras;
1,500 lbs Spanish Float; for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

WINDOW-GLASS—500 boxes assorted sizes for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

SPICES—
50 bags Pepper,
30 do Pimento;
5 cases Nutmegs;
5 do Mace;
200 mats Cassia;
25 bbls Cloves; for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

CHEMICALS—
2,000 ounces Quinine;
100 do Morphine;
200 lbs Iodide Potasse;
2,000 lbs Blue Stone; for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

For Sale or Exchange for City Property,

A snug WHEAT, STOCK, and FRUIT FARM, limestone land, about 250 acres, 75 cleared, with dwellings, barn, dairy, and other out-houses, comfortable and convenient—separate apple and peach orchards of best grafted fruit trees in bearing. Place healthy and well-watered. Title good. For terms, &c., apply to J. HUGGINS, Real Estate Broker and Agent,

mar 28 d3&w2* Jefferson st., north side, above Fifth.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

In obedience to a decree of the Washington Circuit Court, I will, on the 9th of April, on the premises, sell, to the highest bidder, the late residence of W. L. Dawson, deceased, situated ½ of a mile from Springfield, Ky., on the Lebanon turnpike. It contains 30 acres (about half in woods and finely set in blue-grass, the other in a high state of cultivation), and it has a fine, large, comfortable new dwelling-house and all necessary out-houses, also a great variety of choice young fruit trees and an abundance of never-failing water. Taking into consideration the situation, convenience to good roads, and state of improvements, this is one of the most desirable residences in the State.

At the same time and place, and under the same decree, I will sell 23 acres of Land, mostly woodland, ¼ of a mile from said place, on the Baywick road.

Terms—1, 2, and 3 years, with interest from date of purchase, giving bond with good security having the force of repievin bonds. W. W. POPE,

mar 25 d2&w2 Commissioner.

Choice Farm Lands for Sale.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell about

1,500,000 Acres

of CHOICE FARMING LANDS in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from north-east and northwest, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild, and equable than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton; and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep and gently rolling, their contiguity to this road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found, and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world; and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at Government rates, as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The title is perfect, and when the final payments are made Deeds are executed by the Trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in fee simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien, or mortgage.

☞The prices are from $6 to $30; interest only 3 per cent. Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the credit price for cash.

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land under cultivation at the end of that time.

Competent Surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

Sectional Maps will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, and books or pamphlets, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., or any other information, will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.

☞Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago Illinois. apri w6m

Seventy Large Worms Expelled.

THE Stomach has, undoubtedly, a very great sympathy with other parts of the body. This is the case with respect to the irritation produced by worms. They give rise to many other diseases, and patients often suffer incredibly without being aware of the cause. The remedy which will give most certain relief in such cases is B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which will expel every worm, and in this manner leave the system free from all bilious humor.

TRENTON, N. J., December 8th, 1854.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I gave a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to two of my children, one three, the other five years of age, and it brought away from them over *seventy* large worms a few hours after they had taken it. They were very restless at night, but now they sleep well, and are well and hearty in every way. Any one who doubts this, can call at my house, in Warren street, opposite the Glass House. JOHN D. ARGOOD.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States.

aprl w1m

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE FOR ALL.

Dr. Roback's Scandanavian Remedies.

AT last the grand object of Medical Science is attained—Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies actually perform what thousands have promised, but never accomplished. They purge from the blood the corrupt particles which create and feed diseases. The basis of all the solid portions of the body is the blood, and if that fluid is pure the whole organization must necessarily be vigorous, hardy, and healthful. Hence in the preparation and combination of the ingredients of his famous Scandinavian Remedies, Dr. Roback's great object was to produce a medicine which should disinfect the blood in all cases. He succeeded, and the consequence is that the operation of his Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, upon almost every species of disease, is like that of water upon the devouring element, literally extinguishing the malady. Persons suffering from debility from childhood find new vigor infused into them by these wonderful life-lengthening restoratives. They cool the heat of fever, create appetite, render digestion perfect, regulate the bowels, promote sleep, invigorate the reproductive organs in both sexes, control all disorders of the liver, cure sores, boils, tumors, and all skin diseases, and by imparting to the vital fluid new elements of health literally make life a pleasure instead of the wearisome probation which it must always be to the invalid. These remedies are composed solely of Swedish herbs of rare medicinal virtue never before introduced in the practice of pharmacy. Physicians of the highest note in the discoverer's native land and in other parts of Europe have certified to the value of the medicines, and they have never yet been administered without being followed by marked success. It is impossible to enumerate in an advertisement a tenth of the complaints for which they are infallible. Suffice it to say that there is no disorder of any organ, unless caused by malformation, for which they are not adapted, and for the simple reason that they act directly upon the element which renews, feeds, and sustains all organs, viz: the VENOUS BLOOD.

Make sure of the genuine articles by purchasing only of respectable dealers and regular agents or of Roback himself, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, where he may be consulted, by letter as well as personally, in all complicated and difficult cases.

Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier $1 per bottle or $5 per half dozen. Pills 25 cents per box or five boxes for $1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, Sole Agents,

nov5 d&w1y Louisville, Ky.

BEN. O. DAVIS,
Commission Merchant
AND
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
At his old stand, over Thustin & Ely, 569 Main st.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞Particular attention given to sale, purchase, and forwarding of Provisions and Produce generally, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Jeans, Linseys, &c. mar 28 dtf&w3

Carriage Warerooms.

P. P. PECK & BROTHER,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Announce to their patrons and friends their stock is now complete for the coming season, presenting a larger assortment of CARRIAGES of every style than is to be found in this section.

Our stock of Buggies of our own and Eastern make is unusually large and presents extra inducements. Work warranted.

☞Every branch of repairing done satisfactorily.

☞A large stock of Harness and Whips on hand.

mar 31 d&w

Auction Sales by Thos. Anderson & Co,
Main st., between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville Ky.

THE attention of dealers is respectfully invited to our regular Auction Sales on every Tuesday and Thursday during the fall, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M., when we will sell a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. See our special advertisement for each day's sale.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
feb 16 d&w Auctioneers.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

NOT desiring to keep my coal mines on Little Pigeon creek unworked, I desire to lease them for a term of years. The coal measure is the same worked at Evansville, Newburg, and that being opened at Henderson. It is about 4 feet 3 inches thick, and crops out above high water mark on the Ohio river—has a first rate slate roof, and the mines work dry. A rail-way from 200 to 300 feet in length is all that will be required to load the coal from the main entry to Pigeon creek, which at the lowest stage affords a harbor with water 4 to 5 feet deep; and this creek at about 2 miles above its mouth approaches within 150 feet of the Ohio river, at the head of Shufletown bar. The mouth of Pigeon creek can easily be made at this point.

A diagram can be seen at Col. Webb's, Louisville, or at my counting-room, in Henderson, Ky., where information will be given by my agent, H. J. Eastin.

apr25 d&wtf A. B. BARRET.

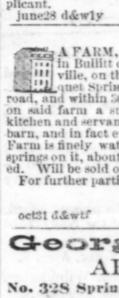
Literary Agency.

THE subscriber continues his Agency for Authors in the reading, preparing for the press, and disposal of manuscripts to publishers. He also purchases books for individuals or public associations on commission. Address (enclosing stamps), PARK BENJAMIN,

oct 14 d&w6m 47 Seventh avenue, New York City.

☞Lecture Committees desiring his services as Lecturer should observe this address.

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.



THIS American invention stands unrivalled both in this country and in Europe. It is worn by 1,000 persons, and with most astonishing success. In competition with 30 other substitutes of the best French, English, and German manufacture, it received the award of the GREAT MEDAL at the World's Exhibition in London as the best artificial limb known. In this country it has been thirty times exhibited in competition with all others at the annual fairs in the principal cities, and has in every instance received the award of the highest or first premium. And as a crowning honor, by the unanimous approval of an international council, the first premium—only *Silver Medal* given for Limbs—was awarded the inventor at the New York Crystal Palace. The limb is *well ventilated* in order to *prevent inflammation* and *ulceration of the stump*, and is *adapted to every form* of amputation.

Pamphlets giving full information sent gratis to every applicant. B. FRANK PALMER & CO.,

june28 d&w1y 376 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

For Sale,

A FARM, containing about 185 acres, situated in Bullitt county, about 18 miles from Louisville, on the waters of Salt River, near Paroquet Springs, about half a mile from the railroad, and within 30 minutes' ride of Louisville. There are on said farm a substantial two-story brick house, brick kitchen and servants' rooms, smoke-house, cistern, stable, barn, and in fact everything necessary for farming. The Farm is finely watered, having four or five never-failing springs on it, about 135 acres cleared, balance finely timbered. Will be sold on accommodating terms.

For further particulars, inquire of J. T. BURTON,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
oct31 d&wtf No. 80 Fourth st.

George S. Bethell,
ARCHITECT,
No. 328 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.
feb 19 d&w1y

City Foundery.

WE are prepared to build Land Engines, Tobacco and Lard Presses, Architectural Work, Water and Gas-Pipe of any required bore; Gearing for all kinds of Machinery; Car, Railroad, and Bridge Work. We are also manufacturing Graders & Cowan's Patent Metal Mill and Brand's Premium Corn Crusher, the best now in use. All kinds of Castings and Finishing Work.

HAWKINS & TRAINOR,
apr4 d&w 11 st., bet. Floyd and Preston.

JACOB B. SMITH,
Boiler-Maker,
Is now prepared to manufacture every description of
Steam Boilers, Tanks, Bank Vaults, &c.,
At his Shop, corner Ninth and Water Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

N. B. Repairing done to order at the shortest notice.
☞Refer to Hewit & Symms. may1 d&w1y

HILLIARD, SUMMERS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ISAAC H. HILLIARD,
E. H. SUMMERS, New Orleans.
JAMES DACRES,
JOHN S. BRANNIN, Louisville.

BRANNIN & SUMMERS will make advances on consignments to the above House. mar12 d&w

S. H. BAKER..........WM. F. RUBEL.

Kentucky Carriage Factory,

No. 650 Main street, above Brook, Louisville, Ky.

BAKER & RUBEL would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are manufacturing extensively and keep constantly on hand and for sale at their factory a large assortment of light Carriages and Buggies of every description, all of their own make, which we warrant, for workmanship, style of finish, and durability, to be inferior to none made East or West. We also keep for sale and are using on our new carriages Chapman's Elastic Anti-Rattling Carriage Shaft Fastners, to which we would call the attention of the public.

N. B. Coaches and Carriages of all kinds repainted and repaired at shortest notice. mar18 d3m&w6m

AUSTIN A. KING..........R. C. EWING

KING & EWING,
Attorneys at Law,
Lexington, Missouri,

PRACTICE their Profession in the central and western counties of the State.

☞Refer to G. D. Prentice and Dr. U. E. Ewing, Louisville; Governor Morehead, Frankfort; Hon. F. E. MacLane, Elkton; Hon. E. M. Ewing, Russellville; Judge James Pryor, Covington. oct27 d&w6m

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-ware, &c.

WE are manufacturing and keep for sale all the various patterns of Stoves now used West and South, of good quality and thickness of plate.

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, Coal and Wood Heating Stoves.—We have a variety of wood heating Stoves, suitable for churches, factories, &c.

Our patterns of Country Hollow-ware, Ovens, Pots, Skillets, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes are the best in the market.

Also, a large stock of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, and House Furnishing Goods, Steamboat and Hotel Stoves of wrought iron.

We invite the attention of dealers and others in our line to call, as we will make it to their advantage of at least 5 per cent.

Wholesale and retail. R. G. KYLE & CO.,
377 Main st., three doors below Louisville Hotel,
mar w6m Louisville, Ky.

$100 Reward.

Ranaway from Decatur Furnace, in Decatur co., Tenn., in July last, our Negro JOHN, for whose recovery and putting in jail in this State we will pay $50. If taken out of the State and secured in jail, we will pay $100. We purchased said boy of James M. Murrell, of Nashville, in May last. Said boy weighs about 135 pounds, is coal black and heavy set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very bushy hair. The only mark recollected is the first joint off of his right or left thumb—not positive which. He talks real African language, and seems a little tongue-tied.

GOODADAY, CHEATHAM, & CO.,
mar4 w6 Clinton Postoffice, Wayne county, Tenn.

☞Louisville Journal copy to amount of $5, and charge Nashville Patriot office.

NOTICE.

On the 12th day of February, 1857, a negro boy, calling himself HENRY HAYS, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7¾ inches high, very stout made, weighs 200 pounds, mulatto or copper colored, having a small scar on the back of the left hand, fine suit of hair inclined to curl, one of his upper front teeth broke off, and says he belongs to Frank Parish, f. m. c., of Nashville, Tenn., and a barber by trade.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. K. THOMAS,
feb 21 d3&wtf Jailor of Jefferson co., Ky.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Mill and Farm, 4 miles east of Cadiz, Trigg county, Ky., on Little River, in a good wheat region. The Mill is fixed for doing merchant work, running 3 pair of stones, and also a saw, and has no mill to compete with it nearer than 10 miles; and on the north, south, and west there is no stream on which to erect a mill nearer than 20 miles.

I will answer all letters promptly directed to me at Cadiz. I can generally be found at the Mill.

mar4 w6 C. A. JACKSON.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

OUR stock of Goods in the Hardware and Cutlery Line is now very large and complete, imported direct from the Manufacturers in England, Germany, Prussia, and Belgium, selected by our senior partner, who frequently visits Europe for the purchase of Goods. Part of our stock is as follows:

250 casks Trace, Log, and Coil Chains;
100 do Cast Steel and Iron Hoes;
250 dozen "Ames" and Rowland's Shovels and Spades;
2500 gross Table Cutlery, assorted;
1500 dozen Wostenholm and Rodgers's Cutlery;
2500 do Horrabin's and other brands Cutlery;
1200 do Wade & Butcher's Razors, assorted;
2000 do Scissors and Shears, assorted;
5000 do assorted Files, best and common brands;
1000 do Collins's, Leverett's, Lippencott's Axes;
300 do Hatchets; Broad and Bench Axes;
500 double and single Guns, Rifles, and Pistols;

A large stock Mechanics' Tools, prime quality;
Spear & Jackson's Saws, in every variety;
Mouse-hole Anvils; Solid Box Vices; Bellows; Hand and Sledge Hammers; Circular Saws, 48 to 56 inches; Building Hardware, &c.

We are ready to sell at low prices, and invite the attention of all wanting goods in our line.

Special attention given to prompt and faithful execution of all orders for goods in our line.

A. B. SEMPLE & BRO.,
feb 4 w3m Louisville, Ky.

The Celebrated Morgan Horse

JEHU,

Will make the present season at the farm of Jas. M. Todd, twelve miles north of Shelbyville and one mile south of Smithfield. For pedigree, description, &c., see large bills, or address

JAMES M. TODD,
mar11 w9 Smithfield, Henry county, Ky.

$225 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, at Lagrange Furnace, on the 26th of July, 1856, TOM, of dark complexion, bordering on jet black, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, one of his upper front teeth out, a scar across his nose, slow spoken, and very intelligent. He is a fine molder and has worked at a furnace the greater portion of his life. I will give $100 for the said boy if taken in a free State and $200 if taken in a slave State.

The boy Tom, I think, was persuaded off by an Irishman named Timothy Sullivan, aged about 40 years, stoop-ed shouldered and ruptured, bad teeth, and in the habit of digging ore at furnaces. I will give $25 for his apprehension, secured in any jail so that I can get him.

JOHN T. MOORBEE,
Dover, Stewart county, Tenn.

February 11, 1857.—f18 wtf

Drug Store for Sale—A Good Opening for a Physician.

THE undersigned intends moving West, and offers for sale his entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, and other articles usually kept in a drug store. I have also a very good assortment of Patent Medicines on sale, which will be assigned to the purchaser. Terms of sale reasonable. For particulars address

JOHN BASYE,
mar 11 w13 Troy, Perry county, Ind.

J. GEORGE DODGE,
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF DODGE'S
ORIGINAL PREMIUM STOCK BELL,
Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets, north side
apr30 wtf LOUISVILLE, KY

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

BURR, HAIGHT, & WHEELER, manufacturers and dealers in Carriages and Harness of every description. We invite the especial attention of all purchasers, as we shall offer every inducement in style and price of our stock of *Coaches, Rockaways, Buggies, Harnesses, &c.* Our stock is large, of the latest designs and best material, and will be sold low for cash or approved paper on short time.

Wareroom, No. 39 Third street, Louisville, Ky.
mar11 w6

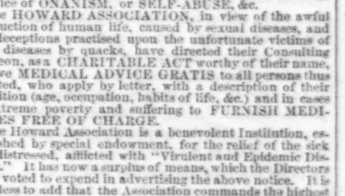
LAME & NORTHCOTT'S
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Main and Preston streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country that we keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Rockaways, Rockaway Buggies, Slide Seated Phaetons, and light-Buggies.

Persons wanting such articles are invited to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere.

All orders promptly attended to. apr22 d3m&w1y

THRESHERS!
Moffitt's and Pitts's Patents.



WE are now manufacturing for this season a large supply of both of these justly celebrated Grain Separators, and we invite attention to our establishment, knowing that we can furnish a better article and a much greater variety of Machines than can possibly be found anywhere else in this country. We make 4, 6, and 8-horse Moffitt Machines and 8 and 10-horse Pitts Machines.

The Moffitt Machine has established a better reputation and made for itself a greater demand in the short time since its introduction than any machine ever before offered to the community. It was invented in 1852; in 1853 it took the first premium at the Crystal Palace Fair in New York, and it has taken the first premiums at four State Fairs in Ohio, and at the Fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Kentucky last year. It has been very much simplified and improved, and we can *guarantee* those we are making to combine the essential requisites of great simplicity and strength of construction, with the capacity for effective and economical operation in the most perfect practicable manner of any in use.

The Pitts Machine, the first invented, which effectually answered the purpose of threshing and cleaning at one operation, is more generally known than any machine in use. It is the machine which took the prize at the Great National Fair in France last year. We shall make a large supply of these machines and guarantee them to be fully equal in all respects, and in some superior, to any manufactured in the country.

N. B. We send circulars containing full descriptions, with list of prices, &c., to persons addressing us at *Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio.*

mar 18 w1y OWENS, LANE, & DYER.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ALL PERSONS afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just published, by the Association, a Report of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. aug27 weowly

G. R. HINES..........B. BURNAM..........T. D. CARSON

Kansas Land and Real Estate Agency.

THE undersigned, having associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a General Land and Real Estate Agency throughout Kansas Territory, will promptly attend to any business entrusted to their care.

Mr. B., one of the firm, has been surveying in various portions of the Territory for the last two years, and taking notes of the most desirable locations, thereby enabling them to make judicious investments. Their charges will be reasonable and general information gratuitous.

☞Office in Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory.

HINES, BURNAM, & CO.

REFERENCES.

Hon. W. L. Underwood, Bowling Green, Ky.
James Trabue & Co., Louisville, Ky.
H. T. Curd & Co., "
Smith & Carter, "
Anderson, McLean, & Co., "
J. B. Wilder & Bro., "
Levy & Summers, New Orleans, La.
G. W. Norton, Russellville, Ky.
Dr. J. H. Relf, Caledonia, Mo.
Maj. J. S. Rollins, Columbia, Mo.
Bonnell, Brown, Hall, & Co., New York.
James Wild, Jr., & Co., "
Howard & Brown, Evansville, Ind.
Crane, Cook, & Co., "
Jno. Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska
oct22 d4&wtf f14 d1&m

☞Louisville Journal copy until April 1, and forward bill to Bowling Green Gazette.

20,400 DOLLARS.

THE Proprietors take great pleasure in announcing to the public that the distribution of their second

GREAT WESTERN GIFT ENTERPRISE

Will positively take place in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 17th day of June, 1857.

This enterprise is divided into shares of $1 00 each, embracing—

2,040 MAGNIFICENT PRIZES! VIZ:

I.	One House and lot in the city of Louisville, valued at	$3,000
II.	160 acres of Land in Lawrence county, Ind., contiguous to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, valued at	2,500
III.	One Building Lot in the city of Louisville, 32 feet front, valued at	1,800
IV. V.	(Two Building Lots in the city of Louisville), (50 feet front each, valued at $1,000 each	2,000
3	Seven-octave rosewood Pianos, valued at $550 each	1,650
3	Six and a half-octave rosewood Pianos, valued at $450 each	1,350
3	Gents' Gold Watches, Hunting Cases, each valued at $125	375
5	Gents' Gold Watches, Hunting Cases, each valued at $100	500
5	Ladies' Diamond Rings, valued at $100 each	500
10	Do Gold Watches, Hunting Cases, $75 each	750
5	Do Diamond Rings, $75 each	375
10	Do Gold Watches, Hunting Cases, $60 each	600
5	Gents' Diamond Pins, $50 each	250
10	Ladies' Gold open-face Lepine Watches, $45 each	450
10	Gents' Silver Patent Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, $35 each	350
10	Gents' Silver Patent Lever Wathes, Hunting Cases, $30 each	300
10	Gents' Detached Levers, $20 each	200
48	Ladies' Breast-Pins, $10 each	480
100	Do do $5 each	500
100	Rings, $5 each	500
200	Do $2 50 each	500
1,500	Do $1 each	1,500
2,040	Gifts, valued at	$20,400

For further particulars and description of real estate, we refer you to lithographed circulars.

The best of references given, when required, that this enterprise and all subsequent ones will be conducted in a fair and honorable manner.

Tickets will be sent, postage paid, on the following terms, viz: Six Tickets for $5; over that number, 20 per cent. will be allowed Agents on all sales and remittances in current funds. Single Tickets will be sent by mail on receiving a remittance of $1 each.

The undersigned, appointed by the purchasers of tickets from the cities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and other parts of the country, as a committee to examine the tickets to be drawn and superintend the drawing of H. Wood & Co.'s first Gift Enterprise, drawn on the 20th inst., hereby state to all whom it may concern that the drawing not only took place, but was fairly and openly conducted, and gave entire satisfaction to all present.

This February 21, 1857.

[Signed] W. W. CALDWELL,
T. R. M. GILBERT.
Committee appointed by Ticket-holders.

EPH. KUGWIN, Clerk for said Committee.

N. B. Our third drawing will come off on the 3d day of September; the fourth on the 17th day of November, and will be continued at intervals of about two months.

For all information in relation to this enterprise, address

aprl w3* H. WOOD & CO., Jeffersonville, Ind.

MATTHEW HUNT..........J. J. CURTIN

HUNT & CURTIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TRUNK MANUFACTURERS,
81 Third street, next door to Democrat Office, Louisville, Ky.

HUNT & CURTAIN have a large and fine assortment of SOLID SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, LADIES' DRESS and TRAVELING TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, VALICES, CARPET-BAGS, &c. which they are prepared to sell at the lowest terms for cash. Country merchants will find it to their interest to give this house a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr 9 d&weowtf

W. H. STOKES,
Successor to B. & W. H. Stokes,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Old Established Saddlery Warehouse,
No. 445 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

☞Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. sl d&weowtf

Two Desirable Farms for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell to the highest bidder on Saturday, the 18th day of April next, in Bloomfield, the two Farms owned by Thomas Duncan at his death. The home farm contains 213½ acres, and adjoins the town of Bloomfield on the north and east, with a good Brick Dwelling, containing six rooms, good out-houses, barn, &c., and a large proportion of fine timber. The other tract adjoins the home farm on the north, and contains 161 acres, with a good Brick Dwelling containing 5 rooms, good out-buildings, barn, &c., with sufficient timber to support it.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of October next, when possession will be given; one-third to be paid on the 1st day of October, 1858; the balance the 1st day of October, 1859, without interest.

Any person wishing to purchase will be shown the premises by calling on the subscriber, in Bloomfield, or R. A. Wilson, Esq., who resides on the home farm, at any time previous to the day of sale.

mar 18 w4 T. H. MILES.

A YOUNG LADY OF 19, WHOSE HAIR had been gradually turning gray since the age of 13, recently discovered in the decoction of a common plant a remedy that has permanently restored her hair to its former color. She will impart this invaluable secret to any person on receipt of 15 red postage stamps, without further view of gain other than the satisfaction of benefiting those who have been similarly unfortunate. Address Miss Arabella Morse, South Boston, Mass.

mar 18 w8

AT the solicitation of some of the breeders of Thorough-bred Stock, the services of the imported Arab Stallions MOKHLADI, MASSOUD, and SACKLOWIE, will be offered to the public for a limited number of mares during the spring of 1857. The season will commence in the latter part of March, near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky.

The services of each horse will be One Hundred Dollars the season, payable twelve months after date of breeding. Notes must be given, with approved security, before any mare is bred.

Where mares do not prove in foal, owners will have the privilege of another season, free of charge.

Mares will be kept in any manner desired at the usual rates.

MOKHLADI is a gray, and was bred by the Tarabine tribe of Bedouins, in Arabia Petra. He is the sire of the colt that took the prize last fall at Lexington in the ring of thorough-breds under one year old.

MASSOUD is a rich chestnut, bred by the Anayza Bedouins. He is the sire of the filly that received the first prize last fall both at Lexington and at the State Fair at Paris in the thorough-bred ring for yearling fillies.

SACKLOWIE is a mahogany bay, and was bred by the Anayza Bedouins. He was the choice of Mr. E. Troye, who preferred him to any stallion he saw in the East. He arrived in New Orleans last fall, in fine health, and without a scratch or bruise from the voyage.

A piece of Silver-Plate, value $100, will be given to the best weanling sired by either of the above horses out of thorough-bred mares.

A $50 Pitcher will also be given to the best weanling sired by either of the above horses—without regard to pedigree—to be exhibited at Lexington in the fall of 1858, during the week of the fair.

A piece of Silver-Plate, executed by the finest artists, value five hundred dollars, will be offered to the get of these stallions, to be run for over the Lexington or Louisville course, two-mile heats, the fall they are three years old, subject to the rules of the Jockey Club. The winning horse will receive $500 in addition to the plate. The second horse will receive a $50 goblet and $200 in money.

These conditions will be complied with, regardless of the number of entries; and all colts will be considered as entered for these prizes when the season money is paid.

I will not contend with my own colts for any of these prizes.

A pamphlet giving full particulars, with portraits of the horses, will be issued in the spring.

Address A. KEENE RICHARDS,
Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.

For further information, apply to
A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,
mar 18 w1m Louisville, Ky.

☞Democrat copy and charge A. L. Shotwell & Son.

MRS. C. SELLIGER,
489, *south side of Market, bet. Third and Fourth sts.*,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Do not forget the Old Stand.

I AM in receipt of my Spring stock of every description of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Caps, and Head-Dresses. Also, extra new styles fancy Bonnets.

All kinds of work made to order on the shortest notice. Believing in quick sales and small profits, I offer my stock of goods on such terms as will give satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. mar 18 d&w3m

1857. SPRING GOODS. 1857.
WHOLESALE
BONNET HOUSE.
CANNON & McCAMPBELL,
414 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel,

INVITE the attention of dealers to their spring and summer stock of Straw and Silk Bonnets; Misses' Flats and Children's Hats; Bonnet, Cap, and Trimming Ribbons; Embroideries, Laces, Crapes, Illusions, Veils, &c.

French and American Flowers, Wreaths and Head-Dresses, Ruches, Frames, Crowns, Wires, Bonnet and Lining Silks, and a complete assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

Our stock is unsurpassed, and will be sold on favorable terms. [mar 18 w3m] CANNON & McCAMPBELL.

SAM'L L. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Land Agents and Real Estate Brokers,
OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

CAPITALISTS and others wishing to make investments in Nebraska Territory can do so through our house. Having surveyors constantly in the field making selections, enables us to make choice locations upon the shortest notice.

There are several millions of acres of the best lands in Nebraska Territory just coming into market, subject to entry at $1 25 per acre (on which land warrants can be used), which in a few years will readily command from 10 to 20 dollars per acre.

Money loaned on *Government Land* at 40 per cent. per annum.

The best references, either East or West, given.

Correspondence solicited. Information given to emigrants personally or by letter, free of charge.

S. L. CAMPBELL & CO.

NOTE.—It is expected there will be a sale of Lands by the Government on the first of June next, and after the sale the Lands will be subject to private entry. mar 18 w1y

The Hale House, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

THE undersigned, having taken the house at the Hot Springs known as the HALE HOUSE, refitted the same, erected new bath-houses, and added many conveniences, have opened and are ready for the reception of visitors.

Grateful for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended, we offer to visitors an earnest assurance that no efforts on our part will be wanting to merit their continued confidence.

Attached to the hotel is a DRINKING and BILLIARD SALOON furnished in the most sumptuous manner with the very best articles of Wines and Liquors and magnificent Billiard Tables.

The thousand miraculous cures performed by the hot bathing at these Springs have astonished the most scientific. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Scrofula, Syphilis, Chronic Affections, and almost every other species of disease readily yield to the efficacy of these baths.

The services of a scientific physician can be had at a moment's notice; and invalid negroes sent to our care will be well attended and forwarded to their homes in any part of the country.

A large quantity of Ice having been procured, we will be able to furnish ice to our visitors during the entire season.

C. B. WARREN,
mar 18 w3m L. T. HUTER.

[The Louisville Journal will please publish 3 months in weekly and send bill to this office for collection.]

Little Rock Gazette.

E. RANDOLPH SMITH, Chicago, Ill. | CHAS. S. WALLER, Chicago, Ill. | J. T. BOYLE, Danville, Ky

SMITH, WALLER, & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
OFFICE MASONIC TEMPLE,
Chicago, Ill.,

GIVE particular and personal attention to the investment of money for others in Lands, Town Lots, &c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest money on Bonds and Real Estate Securities at highly remunerative rates of interest for parties desiring it.

Their facilities and opportunities for investment, experience in the business, and acquaintance with the great Northwest warrant the belief that they can make as safe and profitable investments as any parties in the West.

All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answered. Address Smith, Waller, & Co., box 2,887 Chicago, Illinois, or J. T. Boyle, Danville, Ky.

REFERENCES.

Hon. S. A. Douglas and Hon. B. S. Morris, Chicago, Ill.; Gov. J. A. Matteson, Joliet, Ill.; Hon. D. Davis, Bloomington, Ill.; John Coleman, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jno. D. Tyler, Clarksville, Tenn.; Gov. C. S. Morehead and Hon. Tho. S. Page, Frankfort, Ky.; Messrs. Bodley & Pindell, Louisville, Ky.; Messrs. Taylor, Shelby, & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Col. G. W. Finnell, Covington, Ky.; Hon. W. C. Goodloe, Richmond, Ky.; Col. C. Rodes, Danville, Ky.; Hon. Z. Wheat, Columbia, Ky.; Hon. J. R. Underwood, Bowling-Green, Ky.; Hon. John G. Rogers, Glasgow, Ky.; Hon. John L. Helm, Elizabeth town, Ky.; L. W. Powell, Henderson, Ky.

may 17d1&wtf

WOOD'S WALL PAPER DEPOT.

60.....WM. F. WOOD,.....60

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGING,
No. 60 Third street, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WOULD call the attention of country merchants and others to his new, beautiful, and varied assortment of WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, CURTAIN PRINTS, &c., all of which will be sold at very moderate prices to cash buyers or for approved reference.

N. B. Orders from the country, accompanied by the cash, if registered at our risk, or acceptable reference, promptly filled. apr16 w1y

J. KITTS & CO.

WE have now on hand about $10,000 worth of Gold and Silver WATCHES, the principal part of which is our own direct importation, which we are selling fully as low as they can be purchased East or anywhere else. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

JOHN KITTS & CO.,
Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. R. W. JANUARY tenders his services for the treatment of Cancerous Diseases, whether local or in the uterus, Scrofula, and Chronic Diseases. His treatment is very mild and perfectly safe, whether taken internally or locally applied. The remedies are vegetable. As regards his unparalleled success in the treatment of Cancerous diseases, he would refer to the following gentlemen:

Dr. Boyd, M. D., McLemoresville, Tenn.; Dr. J. M. Fort, M. D., Keysburg, Ky.; Dr. Dillard, D. D., Lexington, Ky.; Warner Spindle, Esq., Fredericksburg, Va.; Elder W. C. Buck, Columbus, Miss.; Hon. Joel Berry, Mississippi; Dr. J. E. W. Dowell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M. D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Dr. Norfleet, M. D., Port Royal, Ky.; Dr. Sayles, M. D., Ripley, Mo.; Dr. Dillard, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Peterson Tanner, Athens, Ala.; J. H. Eaton, LL. D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Rev. J. B. Graves, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John McGee, Dalton, Ga.; Dr. M. L. Berry, Esq., Murphy, N. C.; Dr. Maxey, M. D., Tompkinsville, Ky.

Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 28—wtf

LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE
(Seventh street, Near Broadway).

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES where everything essential to an accomplished and thorough education is carefully taught by able Professors at moderate charges. For further information, address

Rev. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M.,
jan 20 d12&w3m* President.

CANCERS CAN BE CURED BY
DR. J. O. JANUARY.
TOMPKINSVILLE, MONROE COUNTY, KY.
NO CURE NO PAY.

HAVING permanently located myself in this place, I am prepared to treat Cancers, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, &c., successfully, having for some time past been engaged in the treatment of these desperate diseases, and having learned the means of treatment from my father, Dr. R. W. January, of Murfreesboro', Tennessee, who has been the most successful practitioner of the present age in the healing art of those diseases, and in effecting a speedy cure of all manner of cases of the monster of all evils known to man. I have heretofore been associated with Dr. A. H. Maxey, of this place, which partnership has been dissolved by mutual agreement. I will hereafter treat those who may be afflicted that may call upon me at this place successfully, and in the event no cure is effected, no pay will be expected or received. The remedy is mild, and gives less pain than the cancer without any treatment. I can and have cured many of those who have had the worst cancers. Any persons afflicted with cancers, &c., can call and see the many cases I have now under treatment, and see and know for themselves. They can also see those who have been cured by me near this place, and see the effects of the patient should be charged moderate and not extravagant, and no charge against any (if there should be any) that I do not cure. J. O. JANUARY.

REFERENCES—S. Ray, Jun., J. P. Monroe, W. P. Witchell, Thomas Evans, J. C. Conkin, John Ray, J. J. Gee, J. J. Buckner, L. L. Martin, Tompkinsville, Ky.; Wm. B. Evans, Glasgow, Ky. aug13 wtf

Chinese Sugar Cane.

PERSONS who are desirous of getting the Seed of this valuable article by sending me 50 cents through the mail I will send a package by return mail free of postage. Address LEO TIBBATTS,

feb 17 d1&w Tibbatt's X Roads, Campbell co., Ky.

For Sale.

TWO Farms, 12 miles from Louisville, on the plank road, in two miles of the Nashville Railroad, leading from thence to Shepherdsville; one of which contains 163 acres, 80 in cultivation, the balance timbered. The other contains 115 acres, 70 cleared, the residue woodland. Comfortable dwelling houses on each of the Farms; never-failing water very convenient; orchards of select fruit; location healthy. The Farms join, and will be sold together or separately. Terms made known by applying upon the premises to

mar4 w15* JAS. WELLS.

300 AGENTS WANTED. 300

Business Easy, Useful, and Honorable.

SALARY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Capital required—Five Dollars.

For particulars, enclose Postage Stamp, and address

mar 25 w10 A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
EVARTS & MURTON,
Wholesale Dealers in
Wall and Curtain Paper, Fire-Boards,
BORDERS,
Looking-Glasses and Plates, French Window Glass, &c.,
541 Main street, Louisville, Kentucky.

HAVING completed our arrangements with the largest manufacturers of France, England, and America, we are now prepared to supply the trade, at wholesale, with everything in our line, at prices as low as the same quality of goods can be obtained, either East or West of the mountains. We invite the attention of merchants visiting our city to our extensive assortment, believing as we do that an examination will secure the custom of those who would otherwise go further and fare worse.

mar 25 w4 EVARTS & MURTON, 541 Main st.

Teacher Wanted.

A TEACHER is wanted for the District School No. 2. To such an one as will suit, a liberal salary will be paid. None need apply unless he can give good testimonials. For further information, address

P. R. TAYLOR,
R. CLORE, Trustees.
mar 25 w3* Oldhamburg, Ky.

WANTED,

350 YOUNG MEN, to act as Local and Traveling Agents in a business easy, useful, and honorable, at a salary of $100 per month—a capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given free to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three-cent piece, and address D. P. SHANNON & CO.,

mar 25 w8 Atkinson Depot, N. H.

DENTISTRY.

THOS. G. LOOCKERMAN, D. D. S., late of Baltimore, Md., respectfully offers his professional services to the public generally. Dr. L. is one of the earliest graduates of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and has been in successful practice over twelve years. He assures the public that all operations pertaining to his profession will be performed in the most scientific and durable manner. He can be consulted at Dr. Goddard's, corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the public generally Dr. T. G. Loockerman, of Baltimore, Md., as a scientific and skillful Dentist. I feel confident that he will give perfect satisfaction, and do cheerfully recommend him.

I can be consulted as heretofore.

WM. H. GODDARD.

Dr. L. respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that, having refitted his Laboratory (rear of dwelling) with every facility, he is prepared to execute all work pertaining to the mechanical department of Dentistry in the most superior manner. ARTIFICIAL TEETH mounted in the latest and most approved style and warranted to give satisfaction.

Office and residence on Walnut street, one door east of Fifth, next to the Unitarian Church. mar 25 w6m

1,000 Agents Wanted!

BUSINESS ENTIRELY NEW—paying from $5 to $10 PER DAY. For particulars enclose a postage stamp to

J. P. SHELDON & CO.,
mar 25 w5 Hampstead, N. H.

200 Men Wanted!

TO engage in a business that pays from $5 to $10 per day. Five dollars capital only is required. For particulars, enclose postage stamp to

S. D. JOHNSON & CO.,
mar 25 w4 Hampstead, N. H.

100 Agents Wanted!

$130 PER MONTH!—Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital. For an outfit, enclose stamp for return postage. Address TAPPAN & WORTH,

mar 25 w5 Plaistow, N. H.

KENTUCKY MACHINE WORKS.
J. O. CAMPBELL,
First Street, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURES to order, all kinds of Machines and Machinists' Tools; Engine or Slide Lathes; Planing, Drilling, and Screw-Cutting Machines; Gear-Cutters; Hand Lathes, Universal Chucks, &c.; Tenoning and Mortising Machines, Saw Mandrills, Woodworth Planers, Shafting Pullies and Hangers, Gear-Cutting and Machine Jobbing of all sorts executed in the best and most expeditious manner.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

J. O. C. is also agent for the sale of the Tools and Machines of prominent Eastern manufacturers.

mar 14 d6&w3m

Illinois Central Railroad Lands.

INGRAHAM, FOLSOM, & CO., Centralia, Illinois, GENERAL LAND AGENTS, have plats and prices of the above Lands for two hundred miles above Cairo. These Lands are sold on the following terms: The interest for two years on the whole price at three per cent. per annum is paid in advance; the principal is divided into five equal payments payable in two, three, four, five, and six years, with three per cent. interest.

Purchasers are shown any of these lands free of charge. We have reduced prices to complete purchases.

N. D. INGRAHAM, P. FOLSOM, A. J. MATHEWSON.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Gooding, Sec. and Tres. Ill. and Mich. Canal, John B. Preston, ex-Surveyor Gen'l of Oregon, Lockport, Ill.; A. Gridley, Pres't McLean Co. Bank, E. H. Didlake, R. T. Stockton, Pres't Lafayette Bank, Bloomington, Ill.; Hon. Jas. Miller, State Treasurer, Springfield; Wm. B. Ogden, Jas. H. Reese, Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Scott, Jr., Chenoa, McLean county, Ill.

mar 18 w6m*

L. D. SINE'S
Thirty-first Mammoth Gift Enterprise.
$1,600 IN AMERICAN GOLD, IN PRIZES FROM $50 TO $300 EACH.
Three Hundred and Fifty Gold and Silver Lever
WATCHES.
Total Number of Prizes, 1,550.
TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES, $12,500.
Tickets Limited to 15,000.
To be drawn at St. Louis, on Monday, April 27, 1857.

L. D. SINE would announce to the public that his Thirty-first Mammoth Gift Enterprise will be drawn as above, on which occasion Ten Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars' worth of WATCHES and Valuable JEWELRY and Sixteen Hundred Dollars in AMERICAN GOLD will be distributed to the ticket-holders. Among the prizes are—One Cash Gift of American Gold, $300; one Cash Gift of American Gold, $200; four Cash Gifts of American Gold, $100 each; 14 Cash Gifts of American Gold, $50 each; two Superb Gold Hunting Lever Watches, worth $125 each; together with Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-Faced Lever Watches, ranging in price from $15 to $95 each. There are Three Hundred and Fifty Watches, all Levers, and warranted accurate time-keepers; and if any of them should fail to give satisfaction they will be exchanged. The remainder of the prizes consist of Solid Silver Table and Teaspoons, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Lockets, Gold Ear-rings, and Finger-rings, Ladies' and Gent's Breast-pins, &c. Every prize is put up at a fair retail cash value, and should any article of Jewelry prove not to be genuine, it will be exchanged.

Persons who cannot attend the drawing will have the same chance as though they were present; and all prizes drawn by persons not in attendance will be forwarded to them, by mail or express, free of charge, and at my risk, within three days after the drawing; and all ticket-holders will be supplied with a printed list of drawn numbers, whether they are successful or not.

I have now been engaged in the business for three years, and have never yet had cause to charge me with unfairness; and all who have attended the drawings have been highly gratified with the manner in which the business has been conducted.

A circular, containing a complete list of the prizes, together with a description of the manner of drawing, is printed, and will be sent to any one ordering it.

Agents will be supplied with Tickets at the rate of 80 cents each; single tickets $1; six tickets $5.

All orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 772, St. Louis, Mo., or they may be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 710, Cincinnati, Ohio, as I have an Agent at the latter place to supply all who may order from there. mar 18 w5*

Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

M. B. OSBORN & CO., Rock Island, Ill., attend to all matters connected with LAND AGENCY in these districts, having Branch Offices, viz:

{OSBORN & CO., Fort Desmoines, Iowa.}
{OSBORN & SON, Chatfield, Minnesota.}

Which enable us to attend to the business personally.

We have for sale a large quantity of property near Rock Island and in central Iowa, which is advancing rapidly in value, and can offer unsurpassed advantages to persons wishing investments.

Land Warrants bought, sold, and located.

Coal Lands examined and bought and sold on commission.

☞For further information and references, apply to us, at Rock Island, or to the editors of the Journal.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge, & Co..........New York.
Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers.......... "
David Hoadley, Esq., Pres't Panama R. R. Co. "
Wm. Atkinson, Esq., Atlantic Ins. Co. "
James M. Barnard, Esq..........Boston.
Smith Tuttle, Esq..........New Haven, Conn.
Hon. J. A. Rockwell..........Norwich.
Mark Howard, Esq..........Hartford.
T. Belknap, Esq., Pres't St. Bk. "
Frederick Lenks, Esq..........Troy, New York.
S. W. Raymond, Esq..........Chicago, Ill.
F. R. Brunot, Esq..........Pittsburg, Pa.
Hon. James Knox..........Knoxville, Ill.

jan 6 d2anly&w6m

Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE undersigned offer for sale a valuable Tan-Yard in Lagrange, Ky., with a number of green and dry hides on hand (and have contracts for more), with sufficient bark for tanning the same, reserving only stock to be drawn out of last season's tanning. This is a desirably located Tan-Yard, and may be enlarged to any extent, being supplied by a large never-failing spring. Those wishing to invest a few hundred dollars in a profitable money-making business can apply to the undersigned for terms, &c.

jan 20 d2&wtf GIVENS & JONES.

A SPECULATION.

1200 Acres Daviess County, Ky., Land for Sale.

ONE TRACT of 800 acres of superior land, lying one mile west of the town of Owensboro', and half a mile from the Ohio river, 140 acres of which is cleared and in cultivation; every acre of the tract is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation; 220 acres of fine rich woodland lying 6 miles southwest of Owensboro'; the road leading from Owensboro to Calhoun and Rumsey runs through the land, and 100 acres, lying 3 miles from Owensboro', on another creek, on the direct road leading from Owensboro' to Calhoun and Rumsey; on this tract there are 40 acres cleared and in cultivation. Also 30 acres of cleared ground adjoining the town of Owensboro', and 18 acres in lots in the town.

All of the above land is of a superior quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars address

ap16 wtf DAVID MORTON, Owensboro', Ky.

M. D. M'HENRY..........W. H. M'HENRY.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
Des Moines, Iowa,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The Senior Partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the Law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them. They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the Premises, and will buy and sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable Farms and City Property for sale by calling on them at their office, in Sherman's Building.

mar4 w3m

Meade County Farm for Sale.

797 ACRES of cleared, wood, and valley Land and all appurtenances, lying 8 miles from Brandenburg (the county seat), on the road to Hardinsburg, and adjoining the Mt. Merino tract of land, with new frame dwelling house, good outbuildings, and never-failing springs of water, 300 acres cleared and in crop; 640 acres are rich valley or bottom land, mostly under cultivation. The property is situated in an excellent neighborhood, and but one mile from the Catholic Church, school, and other conveniences. Those who are desirous of purchasing a good Farm, with all the conveniences of an old and established place, have here an opportunity of doing so, as I am emigrating to Missouri (having already purchased property there), and am determined to sell. I will make the terms to suit the buyer, requiring but a small down pay in cash, and the remainder in yearly payments with good security. For further particulars inquire on the premises or of A. A. Gordon & Co., 440 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

mar4 w3m W. G. BOWMAN.

Cash for Wheat.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price for Wheat delivered at their Mill, on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth.

july 16 wtf GRAY & DEATHERAGE.

R. P. TRABUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW ORLEANS.